Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 89 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
17th April ..	Menora ..	7898
24th " ..	Colaba ..	6015 Cargo only
1st May ..	Sardinia ..	6580
8th " ..	Margha ..	8.258
15th " ..	Morea ..	10890

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May ..	Naldera ..	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
14th April ..	Dunera ..	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN. PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
15th April ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct
15th " ..	Chakla ..	Basrah
15th " ..	Purnea ..	Basrah
19th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi coasting.
22nd " ..	Karoa ..	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage F. and O. and B. I. sailings may be Arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Sanno Maru	Y. Nishi	3441	3rd April	12th April
Tottomi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3356	30th March	12th April
Fukkai Maru	S. Turu	3830	3rd April	14th April
Keakon Maru No. 2		3596	11th April	16th April
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	15th April	22nd April
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	12th April	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,900.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY, JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Adzuma Maru	R. Yano	25th Mar.	13th Apl.	Japan
Kokaku Maru	N. Wakatake.	17th April	28th April	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th Apl	24th Apl.	"
Ganges Maru	T. Isoguye	21st Apl.	2nd May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th May	16th May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Elam Building, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

14th April 1920.
8th June 1920. (Approximate).

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 562.
1st Class "B" Rs. 526.
2nd Class Rs. 360.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have get electric fans and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
8, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Rajkot, Rangoon, Akyab, Mandalay, Colombo.

Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. B. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MATUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAIHOK
SINGAPORE	SWATOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	HSUKIANG	TAMAI
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,25,700 0 0
Reserve Funds	12,50,000 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Lyallpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Montgomery	Multan City
Calcutta	Mooltan	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Muridke	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Nowshera	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Okara City	Simla
Gujranwalla	Rawalpindi	Srinagar
Jhelum	Sargodha	Umballa
Kasur	Shahdara	
Hapur	Lahore City	Umballa City
	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 29,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuen, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per annum if the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest on deposits fixed for one or two years or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.
A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 2,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 1,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabursche
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,955,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 430 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
218, Hornby Road.

JUST [illegible]
IN [illegible] LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS
Jockey Hats — at Rs 15
Georgette Hats — — at — 15
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at — 22
ameshanta Hats — at Rs. 10 & — 12
AHMED E ESAALI
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

THE REALIZATION OF YOUR GOODS VALUABLES OR PROPERTY
deserves especial attention at the present time—a Bad Auctioneer injures the market of the goods at his disposal—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry for the same goods shoots out—The remedy is simple Engage MEHTA & CO. exclusively for ALL YOUR BUSINESS. This firm is specially noted for putting the right thing into the right hands. Its influence in all the markets is vast and acquired from its integrity and straightforward dealings and careful study of the status of merchants. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure securing the most satisfactory prices in sales It is also patronised by the Government & the G.I.P. Railway
PROMPT ACCOUNTS
THOROUGH INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST
MEHTA & CO.
(On Government & G. I. P. Ry. lists)
35, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELE. No. 1285.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the Latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy!!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00
Trustee of the Reserve Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1897.
Head Office 69, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Clowringhi CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs in cash, [illegible] ment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
HAN & Co. P. HAN
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the Railway Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Pamulkay Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hutamchand Shroffchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pranjiwan Gurjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Khatau Jethe & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DANTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

...OVANJI

...Popular Confectioner's ...pot in India. ...d Over Half a Century Ago. ...uma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street ...ut Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 670.

...establishment has been specially award... the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

...beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal ... of London that Amichand Govanji, the ... Confectioner of Bombay, has been ...ed a Certificate from the Vegetarian Ex-...ition and Congress held in the year 1898 ...the excellence and delicacy of his Confec-...ery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

...LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various des...ptions and sizes.

...SUTARFENNY (a find of threadlike ...mali cake) sweetened and fragrant.

...HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) ...ian Halva (or Viv), (b) Safroy Halva ...h almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-...ed Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mus-...Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange ...a.

...orders are executed under competent ...supervision with care and promptitude.

...such so-called preparations are genuine ...purchased from our Depot bearing our ...ture and bearing a printed label on the ...per as well.

...V. P. P. Orders will receive our atten-...n. The generous public ... requested to ...ve us a trial.

Conklin's

SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PENS.

For Banks, Offices, and People of Affairs.

Prices Rs. 8 to Rs. 28 each.

Also

"RELIABLE" FOUNTAIN PENS at Rs. 4-8 each.

Wholesale and Retail Distributors.

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.
251, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF OCULISTS and OPTICIANS

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886.

...Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

...first and only Firm that introduced ...copy (the only scientific method of ... eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the ...only firm that gives the benefits of a free ...mination to purchasers of glasses of a ...

...Opthalmic Surgeon from the Rey ... Ophthalmic Moorfields, Hos ...

...that we have the honour of ... among our constituents many of ... Government high officials, members of ... Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and ... whose written opinions we hold, ... a sufficient recommendation of our scienti-... grinding and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses, ... Kryptok and various other forms of ... and Spherical Cylinders, Sphero ... Toric Prisms and their combina-... white Sir William Crookes and ... Tinted lenses.

"GUNC"

...acute cases without Copaiba, ... Oil or any internal medicines ... Positive Cure in 4 days. Re. 1 and ...

Try KADI *even where* all your remedies fail. Cures with instan... relief, worst cases of Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, etc. *Innumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.*

Price Re. 1-2-0.

"LU-LU" *Eye-Drops*

...milk cure for Sore, Inflamed, Weak ...Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, ... Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1 ... *of All Dealers or*

Dastoor Specific Co.
Medows Street, BOMBAY.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc, IS

AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

Telegraphic Address: "WHITE PAINT." Telephone: No. 3953.

THE

Pioneer Indian Paint & Oil Works, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

1. Genuine and reduced White Zinc Oxide Paints.
2. Genuine and reduced White Lead Paints.
3. Red Oxide, Chocolate, Yellow, Black, Green, Grey, Blue Paints, etc., etc.
4. Genuine Double Boiled Linseed Oil, Pale Boiled Linseed Oil
5. Black Japan, Brunswick Black, etc.
6. All Sorts of Varnishes
7. All kinds and Colours of Dispensers
8. Steel Travelling Trunks, Hat boxes, Cash boxes, Drums and Kegs, etc.

N. B.—Enquiries for the above will receive prompt and proper attention

REGISTERED OFFICE—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS:—Messrs. WACHA DOSHI & Co.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and,
Above all a Policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our

Special Benefits:—

For particulars of which apply to,

Branch Manager,
The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.
12/14 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

Diamond Point Fountain Pen

is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.

In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.

Can be had at all respectable Stationers.

Special Terms to Trade.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:

T. H. KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie BOMBAY 3.

NOW ON— All Stock Guaranted Fresh —NOW ON

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART'S

Annual Clearance

SALE

Huge Reductions

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF

Perfumery, Provisions and Patentmedicines, Etc.

Commences from 1st April to 30th April 1920.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED PER V. P. P.

PRICE LIST ON REQUEST.

Bombay Perfumery Mart Ltd.

119, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Western India Tanneries, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913).

Capital Rs. . . . . : 20,00,000.

Divided into 2,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each of which 1,00,000 are intended to be issued forthwith payable as follows:—

Re. 1 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION.
Rs. 2 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT.

and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 3 per share at intervals of not less than two months when required.

DIRECTORS:

1. THE HON'BLE MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E., Merchant, Malabar Castle, Ridge Road Bombay.
2. MORARJI ANANDJI TANA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., Ex-Dewan of Bhavanagar State, New Bhatwadi Road, Bombay
3. UMAR SOBANI, ESQ., Mill Owner, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.
4. P. G. MASUREKAR, ESQ., Bar-at-Law, Rajkot, Kathiawar.
5. PRATAP SITARAM PANDIT, ESQ., Merchant, Forjett Street, Bombay.
6. R. R. NABAR, ESQ., B.A., Member of the Bombay Stock Exchange, 6, Share Bazar, Fort, Bombay.
7. DAWAR HUSAIN KAZI, ESQ., (of Messrs. Pandit, Kazi & Co.) ex-officio.

BANKERS:

1. THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.
2. THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

MESSRS. PANDIT, KAZI & Co.
22/24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

OBJECTS:—This Company has been formed for the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association particularly for putting up an up-to-date Chrome and Bark Tannery and a Factory for the manufacture of Leather Goods of various description.

It is also intended to set up a small plant for the manufacture of Glue of superior quality from the fleshings of limed hides which would otherwise be practically a waste.

PROSPECTUS:—Negotiations for acquiring a most suitable plot of land in close proximity to Railway Station are almost complete and a firm of Leather Machinery Manufacturers have cabled promising shipment of a complete set of machines within three months, some of which will be despatched earlier. But meanwhile a Tannery in Bombay has been taken on a year's lease (with the option of renewal) which is complete with pits, tubs, tools and various implements so that during the period the Company's factory is under construction this factory will work and pay. The work will commence from 1st of May, 1920. Services of competent staff, mistries and skilled workmen have been secured through the influence of the Managing Agents and the Company will not, therefore, be required to pay for training labour.

SUPERVISION:—The factories will be under the direct supervision of Messrs. P. S. Pandit and D. H. Kazi.

Mr. Pandit received his practical training in Tanning and Dressing of Hides and Skins in the Leather Sellers' Technical College, where he stood First. He was awarded Honours' Silver Medals by City and Guilds London Institute for Leather Dyeing and Finishing and Dressing of Skins and Diploma in the Science and Technology of LEATHER MANUFACTURE. He visited several tanneries during his stay in England and subsequently went to Germany where he worked in the Leather Factory of Badische Co., Ltd., at Manheim, and underwent training in Chrome Tanning and Finishing. Later he went to U. S. A. and worked in the American Hide and Leather Company of Chicago and in a Glace Kid Tannery of Wellington. On his return to India he was taken up by the Indian Munitions Board as Assistant Superintendent, Government Tannery, Allahabad, where he worked for more than two years and had entire technical charge of the factory. His services have been highly appreciated by Sir Thomas Holland, then President of the Indian Munitions Board and other Officials, and he has been presented with a souvenir by the Army Department of the Government of India for valuable services rendered during the War.

Mr. D. H. Kazi has been in Leather Industry for many years and was last in charge of a Tannery in the United Provinces owned by a large English Firm, which was started, organised and successfully worked by him.

PROMOTERS:—The Promoters of the Company, Messrs. Pandit, Kazi and Co., will receive no remuneration for services rendered in the promotion of the Company. They have subscribed ten thousand two hundred shares and have further secured promises for twenty thousand shares from friends.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS BY WAY OF ADVERTISEMENT AND IS NOT AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIPTION. SHARES ARE ISSUED ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THE PROSPECTUS, A COPY OF WHICH HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY. FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES AND COPIES OF PROSPECTUS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE MANAGING AGENTS.

USE "CUIRASS" ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT.

Telegrams: "ROTATOR. Telephones: 184 & 665.

It is the best protecting medium for Steel and Iron Structures from Corrosion. It is the result of a most thorough and scientific investigation into the causes of corrosion and their prevention coupled with practical experience in the protection of metal structures of all discriptions and under varying climatic conditions.

Covering capacity 10/15000 sq. ft. of flat metal per cent.

Sole Agents:

S. ALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.
A. N. 20, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO.

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED.

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lun Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and holding the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want:

We have just received a fresh cosignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct,

KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,

207 Hornby Road, Fort,

Telephone No. 1800.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. ...AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Re. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Re. 2-4-0.

V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

...Market, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

LOST.

LOST.—A CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 1,000, dated Karachi was lost on Thursday, the 8th April, 1920, at the Bank of India, Ltd. Any person giving a clue or restoring the same to Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA, 373, Hornby Road, Fort, would be handsomely rewarded. 85

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 5-seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK well versed in correspondence and Accounts. Apply Box No. 358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 30

WANTED—An experienced and qualified ESTATE MANAGER. Apply stating terms S. D. DAVAR, 41, Hornby Road. 107

WANTED.—Experienced hand, who ca manage foreign Correspondence independently. Apply Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 139

WANTED AT ONCE—A HINDU MASTER, knowing Marathi passed Final or Matric to teach 3 Children from 7 to 11 a.m. Apply Box No. 387, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 168

WANTED—A BUILDING SURVEYOR one experienced in taking building measurements in a Contractor's or Architect's Firm preferred. Apply to Box No. 388, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 169

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for Aden Gujarati Anglo-Vernacular School on a salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. The applicant must be a graduate or an experienced teacher. Apply Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 31

WANTED—TYPISTS for duty in the office of the A. D. M. S. Bombay Brigade and at Deolali. Salary from Rs. 50 to 70 according to qualifications. Apply personally to the A. D. M. S., Bombay Brigade, No. 4, Queen's Road. 174

WANTED—FAST TYPIST in Bombay Office on Rs. 60 start. Gujarati, Hindu Shorthand knowing preferred. Apply fully Box No. 372, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 84

WANTED—A Competent MILL OFFICE CLERK, knowing Pacca Nama and who can correspond in English. Salary Rupees hundred per month. experienced need only Apply to box No. 371, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 81

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A good ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN to work for about 2 hours a day. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 386 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 52

WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER with large capital for cloth business and motor business also. Write Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 86

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LOAN of Rs. 500 on note of hand. Liberal interest and instalments. Write to Box No. 380, Advt. Dept. "Combay Chronicle." 170

WANTED—SIZING MACHINE and GIGER, in good condition. Apply with specifications and prices to Box No. 375, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED.—CYLINDER DYNAMO from 8in. to 10in. stroke 12in. to 15 to 20 I. H. P. with a Governor in good condition. Apply with specifications and Prices to Box No. 386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 157

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT PARSI AUDITOR and experienced ACCOUNTANT F.C.R.A. WANTS SERVICE. Pay Rs. 180. Please write Box No. 380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

AN experienced Estate Manager SEEKS FOR WORK. For particulars write to Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 155

FOR SALE,

A few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE, Just arrived from Canada. Never used, Immediate Delivery Apply personally to PADAM S. M. GODREZ, Opposite Charni Road Station. 137

FOR SALE—One AUSTRALIAN MARE and a Complete TURNOUT of a Tonga and a country-bred Horse. For particulars apply to A. VIANELLI & Co., Confectioners, Chowpatty Sea Face, Tel: No. 1898. 142

FOR SALE—Second-hand ELECTRIC MOTOR of Simons Bro's 12 H.P. 460 Volts Direct current. Apply AMBARAM GIRDHARDUS, 102, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay. 49

BONA FIDE SALE of Mrs. W. S. Millard's Valuable Furniture, Billiard Table, Motor Car, etc., at "Ridge" Malabar Hill, To-day, at 2-30 p.m. 177

STEAM ENGINE, 30 I.H.P. or larger complete with all fittings. Offers to Box No. 385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 156

FOR SALE—New built BUILDING Kalikabhuvan Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See personally or apply GANGADAS MOTILAL, 170, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 9935

FOR SALE—Two OIL ENGINES, 50 and 80 B.H.P. of Ruston and Hornsby, new type. Just arrived from England. Apply MUNJEEBHOY KHATAU & Co., Tel. Add. "BRIGHELLA," Bombay. 166

FOR SALE—One recently thoroughly overhauled HUMBER CAR. On view at SLATER COACH FACTORY, Gowalia Tank Road. 107

PORTLAND HAND BRAND CEMENT—White Glazed Tiles, Pegamoid Immitation Leather Importers—Stockists. KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Bombay, apply for prices etc. 80

READY New 20 B. H. Super Deisel CRUDE OIL ENGINE, Marelli Electric fans, cart weighing scales, Cameron Pumps, Stewarts' Cotton Presses, Hill's Boilers shortly expected Drewet Chowna, Church Street. 165

DAIMLER LORRY—3 ton used but in good condition, fitted with a new 35 seated Passenger Body. A useful car for a Motor Service, Price Rs 14,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD., Apollo Bunder. 160

FOR SALE—DODGE, five seater, 1916 Pattern, newly painted and varnished and thoroughly overhauled. New Cylinders and Battery for self-starter and lighting have just been fitted. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply to "F", C/o Kemp Co., Ltd., Charni Road. 66

LARGE LANDED PROPERTY at Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, 1097 square yards of land with a frontage of nearly 90 feet, having a well built residence equipped with electric fittings and all modern sanitary appliances on a part of the land, 700 square yards being unbuilt upon. Apply to Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR, Century Building 321, Hornby Road, Fort. 63

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work lik New, Ruber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10 11. Corona Folding No. 3 with Case. New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—OFFICE ROOMS, in Apollo Street, Apply ENGINEER & Co., Pydhowni, Bombay. 82

LONAVLA SANITARIUM.—Suitable Bungalows on rent for season. Apply to "CONSULTING MEDIUM", Lonavla. 78

TO BE LET on long lease—an up to date spacious, ideal spot on Hornby Road for Bank Big office or Show Room. Apply Box No. 376 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 110

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST

has RETURNED from America and London and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India. 29

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

TRUCK RAILS 18 lbs. Section 4½ miles 24 lbs. Section 1½ miles without Fish, Plates, and Bolts. Stocks, Taps, & Dies Withworth thread one set each 2 1/8 inchts to 2½ inches & 1 1/8 inches to 4½ inches. Porters leather Blanket straps. Apply Box No. 368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 61

THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS are informed that SHARE TRANSFER FORMS will be available at the company's registered Office, 2nd floor, Krishna Buildings, Fort, above Shri Krishna Stores. Co., Ltd., from the 20th April 1920.

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
154 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

S. BANNISTER & CO. LTD.—The Lamp Warehouse have REMOVED to 50, CHURCH GATE STREET, next to Kemp & Co. 9888

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111. Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address. 9464

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail for Marseilles from the Mole station, Ballard Pier on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) The Medical inspection will take place at 12 noon.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to the Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 5, before 6 p.m., (S.T.), on TUESDAY, the 13th instant.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
119

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9365

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1921, of the wagons detailed below:—

5'-6" GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
600 of type A 1 length 21'-0".
1014 of type A 2 length 24'-6".
150 of type A 3 length 27'-7".

5'-6" GAUGE—OPEN.
250 of type C 1 length 19'-6".
226 of type C 2 length 23'-0".

METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
514 of type M A 1 length 18'-0".
133 of type M A 2 length 20'-0".
150 of type M A 3 length 21'-6".

The types quoted are those of the Indian Railway Conference standard designs.

Copies of specifications, forms of tender and drawings can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, on payment of Rs. 200 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for wagons" and should reach the SECRETARY Railway Board, Simla, on or before the 30th April, 1920.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender. 9373

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A copy of this prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ORIENTAL MILLS, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . Rs. 12,00,000.

Divided into 12,000 shares of Rs. 100, each Payable as follows—
Rs. 10 per share on application.
Rs. 15 per share on allotment.

The balance in calls of Rs. 25, each payable from time to time at intervals of not less than three months, as may be resolved by the directors.

4,000 Shares have been underwritten by the friends and relatives of the promoters.

DIRECTORS.

BHOGILAL VIRCHAND DEEPCHAND, Esq., J.P.,
Merchant, Peddar Road, Bombay.
GOPALBHAI MANIBHAI, Esq., Banker, Mill Agent & Merchant, Ahmedabad.
LALBHAI TRICUMLAL, Esq., Mill Agent & Merchant, Ahmedabad.
TULSIDAS MOHANJI VORA, Esq., Share & Freight Broker.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
F. E. HARDCASTLE, Esq., M.I.N.A., F.R.G.S., Merchant & Consul for Norway (of Messrs. F. E. Hardcastle & Co. Bombay.)
MOHANLAL PURSHOTAMDAS SHAH, Esq., Merchant, Queens Road, Bombay.
CHUNILAL DAMODARDAS BARFIWALA, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Merchant (of Messrs. Fakirbhai Chunilal & Co., Bombay.)
CHIMANLAL SANKALCHAND MEHTA, Esq., Merchant, (of Messrs. C. Jivanlal & Co., Bombay.)
JIVANLAL CHIMANLAL MEHTA, Esq., Merchant, (of Messrs. C. Jivanlal & Co., Bombay) (Ex-officio.)

MANAGING AGENTS.

MESSRS. C. JIVANLAL & Co., Ahmedabad & Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY,
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY & AHMEDABAD.

LEGAL ADVISOR.

CHHOTALAL KALIDAS GANDHI, Esq., AHMEDABAD.

AUDITOR.

BHAGWANLAL K. GANDHI, Esq., (B. COM.) Government Certified Auditor.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

NEAR THE CITY WALL, PANCHKUWA GATE, AHMEDABAD.

BRANCH OFFICE.

SAMUEL STREET, BOMBAY.

Prospectus.

There is a great demand of cloth in India. The mills and hand looms working in India are not able to satisfy the demand, and several kinds of cloth worth crores of rupees are imported. Therefore there is a field for many mills for preparing cloth in India.

The demand for Indian made cloth increases day by day in all the provinces of India, and almost all the spinning and weaving mills make handsome profits.

Being encouraged by the industrial awakening and the increase of demand, this Company has been found. The objects of the Company are specified in the Memprandum of Association.

Two of the directors of the Company are mill agents of long standing, two are export and import merchants and others are experienced in several kinds of business. One is a Counsel, whose knowledge and experience can be useful to the Company. The ex-officio director, who is a member of the Managing Agent's firm, has travelled through England, other countries of Europe and America in 1919, and has obtained experience of various businesses. The Managing Agent's firm is a well established firm at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Calcutta, and has direct business relations with Europe and America. Under these circumstances it is expected that the Company will make handsome profits.

Ahmedabad occupies the unique position of being the most suitable place for manufacturing cloth, etc., and therefore it is selected for the operations of the Company.

The holding of at least 20 shares in the Company is fixed by the Articles as the qualification of the director, and provision as the remuneration of the directors is as follows.

The remuneration of every director shall be Rs. 25/- for every meeting of the board attended by them. The board may allow and pay to any director who is not a resident of Ahmedabad, and who shall come to Ahmedabad for the purpose of attending a meeting such as the board may consider fair compensation for his expenses connection therewith in addition to his fee for attending such meeting.

The minimum subscription fixed by the Articles, on which the directors will proceed to allotmer one third of the capital of the Compay, *i.e.*, 4,000 shares.

The preliminary expenses of the Company are estimated at Rs. 6,000.

The Company will enter into an agreement with the firm of Messrs. C. Jivanlal & Co., appointing them Managing Agents of the Company on the terms set forth in the draft of such agreement which is annexed to the article of association as appendix A. Under this agreement the Company has to pay to the Managing Agents as remuneration for their services a commission of 4% on gross sale proceeds of yarn and cloth manufactured by the Company, and a commission of 10% on all the bills of working charges in matters other than those of yarns and loth.

It also provided in the agreement that:—

If in any year the Company does not earn a nett profit sufficient to pay 7% dividend on the paidup capital of the Company, the Managing Agents shall contribute towards making up the deficiency such portion of the commission not exceeding one-third of what they would be entitled to receive in that year. I, Messrs. Jivanlal Chimanlal Mehta, 2. Chimanlal Sankalchand Mehta, 3. Sankalchand Tricumlal Modi, are the members consisting the firm of Messrs. C. Jivanlal & Co., who are appointed Managing Agents of the Company. These three persons of whom the first two are directors are interested in the said agreement as aforesaid.

Application for share should be made upon the accompanying or any other form and forwarded to the Managing Agents together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of the prospectus and the forms of application for share can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company (including appendix A) may be inspected at the Registerd office of the Company at any time during the usual hours of business except on Sundays and holidays; and any person applying for any share in the Company will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association (with appendix A) and to be bound by the same.

Brokerage at the rate of not more than 2% will be paid to the approved brokerage, on shares subscribed through them.

A copy of Memorandum of Association of this Company (which can be had on application) is attached to this prospectus and forms a part of it.

Dated this 1st day of April 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

130 New and 37 part worn Waterproof capes, cost price Rs. 14 and Rs. 9 each respectively. Enquire for further particulars from the undersigned:—

Officer Commanding Depot 1/56 Rifles, Jullundur.

H. A. WILKINSON,
Capt.-Major.
Comdg. Depot 1/57th Rifles, F.F.
163

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LTD.

THE AGENTS of the above Mills hereby notify store-suppliers that from the first of May next any goods ordered for the above Mills must be delivered on WEDNESDAY only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Deliveries will not be accepted on any other day.

Bombay, 8th April, 1920. 158

WANTED QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

1. To be unloaded and stacked at Cotton Depot Plot 18A.
2. Weighing Coal at Cotton Depot.
3. To be carted from stock or wagons to and stacked at New Tank Bunder.
4. To be weighed and arranged into boats alongside the Bunder.
5. To be bunkered into steamers including boat hire.
6. To be bunkered in stream in Docks inclusive of boat hire.

"Quantity from 5 to 10,000 tons monthly."

Please address replies to:—

Messrs. J. R. AGARWALLA,
Colliery Proprietors,
7A, Fort Street, Oppo. G. P. Office,
Bombay.
114

BRIT SH INDIA CENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Comapny, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday the 28th April, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report.

H. M. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to 5th May, both days inclusive.
162

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that for the convenience of shareholders the time for payment of the allotment money has been extended to the 24th instant and that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will receive such monies up till that date only. Any arrears of allotment money which may remain unpaid after that date must be adjusted directly at the Company's Registered Office.

EASTERN SHIP BROKERS &
AGENCY, LT.,
Managing Agents
Anglo-India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.
159

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Kanga & Sayani, Alice Building, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1920, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, made upto 31st December, 1919.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BHAPPU BROS.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1920.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th April to 25th April, 1920, both days inclusive. 143

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT APOLLO BUNDER MEREWETHER ROAD FACING THE SEA, AND KNOWN AS "THE AUCHORAGH."

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till the 25th April, 1920, for the purchase of the above valuable property; particulars are as under:—1295 square yards of Port Trust Leasehold land. Lease for 99 years commencing from 1901. Ground rent *Rs. 84 monthly. Rent realised Rs. 1225* monthly.

The Building consists of three stories a *terrace room and ground floor, admirably* suited for the staff of an office, bank or boarding house. Vacant possession could be had.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For further Particulars apply to:—

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Vendors.
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
171

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 8909 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED, in the name of Mrs. Leonora Feranandez, has been LOST or MISLEAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
175

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PARMANAND RUTTONJI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 16, Oak Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Lease-hold Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated at Ghatkoopar in the Registration Sub-District of Koorla, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, and bearing the following numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres	Gunthas	Assessment
693	225	11	0		1½	0 1 0
do.	,,	12	0		2½	0 2 0
do.	,,	13	0		13¾	1 0 0
do.	,,	15	0		3¾	0 6 0
do.	,,	17	0		10¼	0 14 0
do.	,,	18	0		1¾	0 2 0
do.	,,	18	1		¼	
do.	,,	0	2		¼	
do.	,,	0	3		4	0 3 0
do.	,,	0	4		1	0 0 6
747	230	3	0		3	0 5 0
719	do.	5	0		8	1 0 0
do.	,,	10	0		36¾	5 0 0
do.	,,	12	0		1½	0 3 0
do.	,,	0	1		4¼	0 2 0
do.	,,	0	2		8½	0 5 0
do.	,,	0	3		3¾	0 2 0
do.	,,	6	0		2½	0 5 0
738	233	6	0		35¾	5 0 0
do.	,,	0	1		1½	0 6 0
do.	,,	0	2		¼	
742	233	0	0		37¼	5 0 0
do.	,,	0	4		½	
do.	,,	0	5		1½	0 2 0
748	,,	0	3		10	0 5 0
768	242	0	2		1	0 0 6
771	242	0	0		1	1 12 0
779	243	8	0		1½	0 2 0
780	do.	9	0		23½	2 0 0
672	223	8	0		¼	0 5 0
681	224	0	2		16	0 10 0
689	225	7	0		6¾	0 8 0
691	,,	21	0		2	0 2 0
687	243	0	3		13	0 10 0
			7		23½	27 0 0

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Ghatkooper in the Registration Sub-District of Koorla, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, and bearing the following numbers.—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area.	Acres.	Gunthas.
233	9				12¾
234	1		4		6¼
,,					1
,,		2			2
235	1		4		34¾
2 7	1		4		27¼
238	1		7		1½
239	2				4¾
,,	3		18		7¾
240	2				5¼
241	1		2		30
243	3		3¼		
243	7				12½
243	11				9
243			6		16
,,		7			3
245		2	1		
,,		5			
246	2		3		27¼
,,	1				12
,,		3			1
,,		4			3
247	1		4		35
,,			1		32
248	1		6		7½
,,		1			6
,,		2			7
,,	1	3			1
,,		4			1
250	1			3	13¾
,,	2				7
,,		1			24
				65	3

GOVERNMENT LAND.

89	1		1
90	1	1	3¼
91	1		7½
92	1		23½

Bombay, dated this 9th April, 1920.

N. C. DALAI
Attorney for the Purchaser.
167

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BAIAI, widow of Nusserwanjee Bottlewana, DOSSABHOY NUSSERWANJI BOTTLEWALLA, MANECKJI NUSSERWANJI BOTTLEWALLA, FRAMROZE NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA, ARDESHIR NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA and Bai DHUNBAI HORMASJI MEHTA, have contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either byb way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as Lipton Building standing thereon, situate on the East side of Apollo Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 933 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4858 and New Survey No. 9550 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1004. Street No. 23–33, Apollo Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Maneckbai and Motlibai, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Yacoob Seemah, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Mahomed Nabikhan and on the West by the said Apollo Street.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1920.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
145

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai VIJALUXMI HIRALAL has contracted to sell to our clients The STEWART JACKS (Matoos) Ltd., the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within, 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tardeo in the town and island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 656 square yards or thereabouts which together with other land was formerly known as Angir Baug which said Angir Baug registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893 and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205 and 207 and New Survey No. 7049 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward no. 3688 (9) and Street No. 21, Sleater Road, and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by vacant land, on or towards the West by Tardeo Road, on or towards the North by the property of Somabai widow of Bomonji Jijijibai and on or towards the South by the property of Ruttomji Bhikhaji.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
176

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHARAFUDIN AMIROODEN KHATIB, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Fazendari Perpetual tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, Cadel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No.——, New Survey No. 47 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Tank or Hawada of Jooma Musjid of Mahim, on or towards the West by the Durga Street on or towards the North by the house of Khatizabai, widow of Kazi Saheb Mahomed Porbundari, on or towards the South by the property of Kamroodin B.n Fazloodin Nooringay and now belonging to the Shrine of Pir Muggoon which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5282 and Street No. 22 and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1920.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
76

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL
SPRATT'S
Puppilac
FOR WEANING & REARING PUPPIES
and restoring the dam to health and vigour. Kittens thrive on it. Full cream, pure, wholesome, nutritive. Obtainable at Druggists throughout India. Refer in difficulty to resident Agents—R. S. BEST, P.O. Box 974, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHANTARAM JAGONNATH and GOPAL SHANTARAM, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, situate at Lower Mahim, Bhandarwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing about 12,092 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring about 31,834 square yards, and registered under Collector's New Nos. A/3635, 3749, etc., and New Survey Nos. 3/1613, 3/1629, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4555 and Street No. 915, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East partly by the property of Shrikrishna Vassudevji and partly by the property of Sadashiv Vishwanath, on the West by the Sea Shore, on the North by the Sassoon Dye Works and on the South partly by the property of the Vendors, partly by the property of Radhabai Pandurang Jeevba and partly by the property of Sadashiv Viswanath.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL HUSSEIN ESSAJI, of Bombay, Borah has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Danda Road Rajan Pakhari, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in Bandra Mahal Thana District, containing by admeasurement 1035 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Revision Survey No. 271 Pot Nos. 7, 8 and 9 (parts) and Non-agricultural Survey No. 262 (Danda) and bounded on the East by the property of Liyane Gonsalves, on the West by the public road leading to Danda and beyond it by the sea-shore on the North by the public road leading to Rajan Pakhari and on the South by the property of Mr. Rahim Mollu which premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under House Nos. 22-24 District Sea Face Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 1943 BAGS JAVA GRANULATED SUPERIOR SUGAR.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 14th inst at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Bonded Warehouse, Princess Dock by order of the Office concernod and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. A. Isfahani.

1943 bags each 2 cwt. Java Granulated Super.or Sugar 1918 crop.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Seth Abdula Allarakhia at Khoja Moholla, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting party concerned.

35 cases each 320 Packets, each Packet containing 24 bundles Japanese Camphor, each bundle weighing 3/16 ounce.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (The premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board.

About 205 pieces Nensookhs of the Nagpur Empress Mill, No. 558 B 36 inches 34 yds.

About 97 pieces Jaconets of the Mulraj Khatau Mills, No. B 18, 39 inches 22 yds.

About 377 pieces Graham's Jaconets No. 1618 39 inches 22 yards.

About 187 pieces Graham's Jaconets No. 1617, 39 inches 22 yards.

About 89 pieces Graham's Jaconets No. 2, 44 inches 22 yards.

About 173 pieces Ralli's Jaconets No. 15, 34 inches 22 yards

Blue Surge about 155 1/2 yards 54 inches.

About 176 pieces Twlil slightly damaged 54 inches.

About 15 pieces Khathi Flannels 30 inches.

About 139 pieces gauze flannels 30 inches slightly damaged.

About 2,500 lbs. feats for Towels above 2 ft. in length.

About 3,500 yards hospital netting slightly damaged and other miscellaneous goods.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF 67 BALES COTTON.

On FRIDAY the 16th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public *Auction at cotton Green Colaba by order of* Messrs. Ramnarayen Buldeodas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Spinner & Co., of Apollo Street.

63 Bales Dhulia cotton.

4 Bales Sindh American cotton.

The above goods are lying in the godown of Messrs Premji Mulji and Co., at Brue INo 5, Colaba.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Bombay, Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 19th May 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), in the compound of the Government Dockyard.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat's Yacht "Nur-el-Bahr" to be sold by public auction at Bombay by the Royal Indian Marine Department with all stores and fittings on board on date of sale.

2. The vessel is single screw, built of steel to Lloyds requirements with 2 holds. Fitted with electric light and condenser. Accommodation for crew in forecastle. Captain and officers on bridge. Large saloon and pantry, 2 single berth cabins. Built 1893 by Courtay Brothers and Company, Dundee. Her dimensions are:—length between perpendiculars 159 feet, breadth moulded 23 feet 2 inches, depth moulded 11 feet 4 inches, draught light 5 feet 11 inches, draught loaded 10 feet 6 inches. Engine 12½ in. by 20 in. by 32 in./24 in. I. H. P. 450. Boiler one single ended 11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. W. P. 150 lbs. Bunker capacity 45 tons. Speed 8 knots average per hour. Gross Tonnage 295.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Pending such removal the vessel will remain in the Dockyard or at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted at at the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five par cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender, balance within 14 days of purchase and before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified, the deposit of twenty-five per cent is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel will be resold.

6. The Director, R. I. M. does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

7. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director Royal Indian Marine or Messrs. Jeewajee Sorabjee and Company, Auctioneers, 16 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By Order,
Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.
JIVAJEE SORABJEE Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC HANDSOME FURNITURE DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS WARE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF H. J. GLEESON ESQ., OF P. W. D.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th April 1920 at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at 1st floor, of "West Ville" opposite the Colaba Station, Cente Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba valuable household artististic handsome furniture, consisting of dining table by Demji Canji dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirroared artistic sideboard, Mahoganized drawing room suite, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almirahs, teak wood and iron cots handsome cabinets, writing and dressing table, dressing cheval glass, fancy P. W. D. ,Juara Sehrdlu shrd shrdlhrdl teapoys, electric table fans, lights, rich engraved chiffoniers iron baba cradle, head chicks door curtain partition screen, large velet piled carpet fancy teapoys, ice-chest, etc.

The property of H. J. Gleeson Esq., of P. W. D.

The property is on view and catalouges are printed.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

88, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR OLD TYRES AND SOLID TYRES.

By order of the Purchasing Officer for Mechanical Transport Stores, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 15th day of April, 1920, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the morning at Old Town Barracks, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

A quantity of Motor Old Covers and Solid tyres.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW THURSDAY, 15th April, 1920, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, SOLID MARBLE SEASON STATUES, MARBLE SIZE LION MODELS, ETC.

Mtssrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the show Room in Dean Lane Fort, off Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, glass, porcelain and platedware, open carved chiffonier, carved tables and teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, tapestry upholstered drawing room suit, partition screens, handsome cabinets rich table ornaments, brass bedsteads with mattresses, chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, American Gun, sectional book cases, roll top writing tables mirror and panel door almyrahs, hatstand, sofa cushions, table linen, table cloths aluminium utensils, solid marble season statues large size lion models, etc., etc.,

The property of a European gentleman, proceeded home and others

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1920.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN POONA CANTONMENT.

(1) The Y. W. C. rooms with out-offices in East Street: Sale sanctioned by the G. O. C. Poona Division.

(2) Bungalow No. 12 Parvati Villas, outside the sphere of the House Accommodation Act.

Sale will be held on the premises at 2 p.m. on the 15th April.

Particulars obtainable at any time from the SECRETARY Y. W. C. A., 12, Parvati Villas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1082.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD MACHINERY, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the S. I. and C. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following Old machinery, etc.:—

1 vertical single cylinder steam engine dia. of cylinder 12 by 27 in. stroke has large flywheel and governer feeed pump worked of crosshead with 5 cast iron bracket.

1 Horizontal steam engine dia of cylinder by 12 in. stroke 10 H. P.

1 steam Engine cylinder with valve gear 35 H. P.

1 Horizontal tandem steam engine dia of cylinder 11 and 18 by 30 in. Stroke fitted with Meyers expansion cut off valves large flywheel and belt pulley on crank shaft, 2 pumps worked off crosshead 100 H.P. in working order.

1 Horizontal steam engine dia. 8 by 16 in. 20 H.P., in working order.

2 hand punching and shearing machine lathe, 1 hand virtical drilling machine, 1 large steel mast, 1 crabwinch, 12 cast iron pullies, 2 polishing buffs with brackets 3 pipe bending s and, 1 screwing machine, 1 small steam pinance compound engine 1 loco. type boiler about 3 tons weight, 1 Old shaft weighing 100, 100, 25, and 90 cwt.

2 Electric engine and dynamo.
1 Electric engine with governer.
1 Electric engine with governer.
1 weir feed pumps, 1 rottery pump.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 19th April 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for removals of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 607-609; 593-605; 591; Case Nos. 20; 21, 22, Dongre Street.

Building St. Nos. 59-61; 67; 1-3; Case No. 151-153; First Nowroji Hill, Road.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th April, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following household furniture and jewellery

By order of Mr. HAJEE MOOSA HAJEE JANMAHMAD.

Household furniture such as:—
Drawing room suits,
Cabinets, Almirahs,
Sofas, Dining table and chairs,
Office writing tables,
Iron cots, Gramophones,
Teapoys, and Typewriters, etc., etc.
Jewellery such as:—
Diamonds, Koodas, Earings,
Bracelets, Nose rings,
Diamonds and Ruby, Pearls,
Mallas, Necklaces, Bangles,
Koodas, Earings, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. at their sale Rooms, 1 second-hand Overland Motor Car No. 3445, 20-25 H.P., 4cylinders, 5 seater, can be inspected betweetn 3 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. at the Auctioneers Rooms before the day of sale.

SALE OF 60 CASES BLACK MARINE GLUE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jagan Mohan & Co. Jagmohan, Bombay,—60 cases each (cwt. Black Marine Glue Stag Brand.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April 1920.

Think Imperially

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.

Rs. 250.

Fix on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.

Empire Typewriter Agency.

281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 14th April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved P P household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, one full size slate billiard table by Joan Roberts with balls, cues learking bruces etc. complete handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome engravings and pictures, China bath tubs, dressing and washing tables, almirahs, bedsteads, cooking utensils etc., etc., also one clement Bayard motor car in good running order, the property of W. S. Millard Esqr., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SLUVING BOBBINS.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. G. Otaki and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Joosub Meheraly and Sons 201, Chapel Road, Bandora.

Ex. S. S. "Totai Maru."

G. O. B. 1/5—5 cases each containing 8 gross sluving bobbins.

Ex. S. S. "Indus Maru."

G. O. B. 6/10—5 cases each containing 8 gross sluving bobbins.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of a European gentleman consisting of corner cabinets, chairs, table, brass and iron and teakwood baba cots and craddles, teakwood shelves with stands, wall clocks, carpet, hanging, meatsafe, silk razai, one small iron safe by Chubb.

By order of the Bank concerned.

One lot of teakwood partitions, large and small tables with slopes, copying press, teakwood railings, ladder, dealwood cases etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 Bay horse, quiet in saddle.

1 10-12 H.P. 2 cylinder, 2 seater, pengest. car, just overbauled side and tail lamps, tool screen stepney in good running order.

1 B. S. A. 13-9 H. P. 4 cylinder touring car with C. A. V. lighting, dynamo, and self starter newly painted in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Chandri Goolamrasool and Sons of Lahore.

101 chests Tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Auction sale of Nine very Valuable Building Sites at Sandhurst Road East and Nowroji Hill Estate.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st April 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 2 the following plots for a period of 999 years:—

LOT No. 1:—A very valuable building site known as Plot No. 1 Sandhurst Road Estate, having a frontage of 67 feet on Sandhurst Road and a similar frontage on the proposed 40 feet road in the rear area 819 square yards Lot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 same as above.

LOT No. 6.—A very valuable corner plot known as Plot No. 106 having frontage of about 300 feet on Sandhurst Road, Chinch Bunder Road and the proposed 40 feet road area 1,179 square yards.

LOT No. 7:—A corner site known as Plot No. 2 Nowroji Hill Estate area about 609 square yards having a frontage of about 150 feet on Chinch Bunder and the proposed road.

LOT No. 8:—A valuable plot known as Plot No. 11 A Nowroji Hill Estate area about 661 square yards with the frontage of 70 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT No. 9:—A corner plot known as Plot No. 12 Nowroji Hill Estate area about 627 square yards on a frontage of about 140 feet.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots, nahanis, will also be allowed in the Rooms. These plots are so centrally situated that there is a very great demands for godowns.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of sale apply to the Trust Engineer at Improvement Truet Office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT QUEEN'S ROAD, OPPOSITE THE MARINE LINE STATION, FACING THE SEA, KNOWN AS NAVROZ BAG.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties and pursuant to the leave and authority granted in Suit No. 140 of 1897, dated the 10th day of January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY the 23rd April, 1920, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (the tax having been redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon, situate at Queen' Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yard sor thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. 680, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 8419 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C., Nos. 2286, 2287, 2288, and 2289, and Street No. 155 1, 2 and 3, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Nowroji Byramji Santok, now of Chaterbhuj Jiwandas, on the West by the Government vacant land beyond which is the Queen's Road, on the North by the property formerly of Dossabhoy Byramji Pesikaka, and now of Sher Mahomed Yusuf Sowdagar, on the South by the property of Cooverbai, widow of Muncherji Dubash and now of Mohanlal Purshotamdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors at Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 14th April, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"LA PHALENE"

A Modern Fairy Tale—Not One with the Orthodox Ending but yet one which you will like.

CINDERELLA MET PRINCE CHARMING

Result—Love (of course!). But the Love which lasted?—No! Enter the Ugly Sister—not so ugly perhaps Result—Complications!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BIG BOOM!!!

Empire Theatre

FRIDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1920.

at 9-30 p. m.

BOXING!

BOXING!!

BOXING!!!

ALBERT E. FLEMING'S

(Late N. S, C, London)

All-Allies Open Boxing Tournament

GREAT SPECIAL CONTEST

15 Rounds 15

KID De SILVA

KID De SILVA

9st, 3lbs. (Calcutta).

Open Challenger of All-India at feather, Light, and Welter-weight limit.

Holder open All-Allies Welter-weight belt.

VS.

BANDSMAN BLAKE

BANDSMAN BLAKE

9st. 6lbs., K. O. S. B.

Winner Army Championship, Scotland 1917.

Command Divisional Championship, Aldershot.

10 Round Return Contest 10

DENNIS CLARK

9st. 9lbs.

(Canterbury)

VS.

RALPH MARTIN

9st. 7lbs., Bombay.

6 Round Contest 6

DRIVER G. THORLEY

7st. 12lbs.

Holder Bantam-weight Championship, Madras, beat Sergt. Rose 15 round contest on points, &c.

VS.

2nd Officer ALEC STUART

8st. 21lbs.

S. S. "Ferrera"

Pupil Snowny Baker and Arthur Scott, ex Amateur Bantam Champion of Australasia 1912 and 1913, winner numerous cuntest), Tresh-American.

6 Round Contest 6

Pte. DUBOIS

9st. 7lbs.

VS.

RIFLEMAN EYLES

9st.. 8lbs.

Contests at the Ring, London & Aldershot

6 Round Contest 6

Sergt. DE MAR

9st. 5lbs., B. C. P.,

Won Champion competition, Mellington

VS.

ALLEN BROOKS

9st. 8lbs., Birmingham

3 Round Midget Contest 3.

OTHER CONTESTS time permitting.

Referee:—Captain Steadman (Manoria)

LADIES ADMITTED.

Don't Delay Book now at Rose & Co., Bombay.

NO FREE LIST.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

THE

Leyland Hodson REVUE Co.

30 ARTISTES 30

A Gigantic Combination from the Principal London Theatres.

To-day Wednesday 14th April at 9-30 p.m

"VAUDEVILLE"

To-morrow Thursday 15th, Friday 16th, and Saturday 17th, at 9-30 p. m.

"JERRY & Co,"

London's most successful Revue

From the Palladium Theatre

(By arrongement with Lew Lake, Esq.)

Plan at Rose & Co, upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the theatre.

LAST WEEK

of the Splondid Vitagraph Serial

"Women IN THE Web"

in which the finishing episodes beat any other ever attempted.

NEXT SATURDAY

A "Hindu Mythological Drama"

Birth of Shree Rama

The most interesting episode from the great Indian Epic Ramayana

Produced by Hindustan Cinema Film Co,

AT THE Majestic

Time and Prices as usual

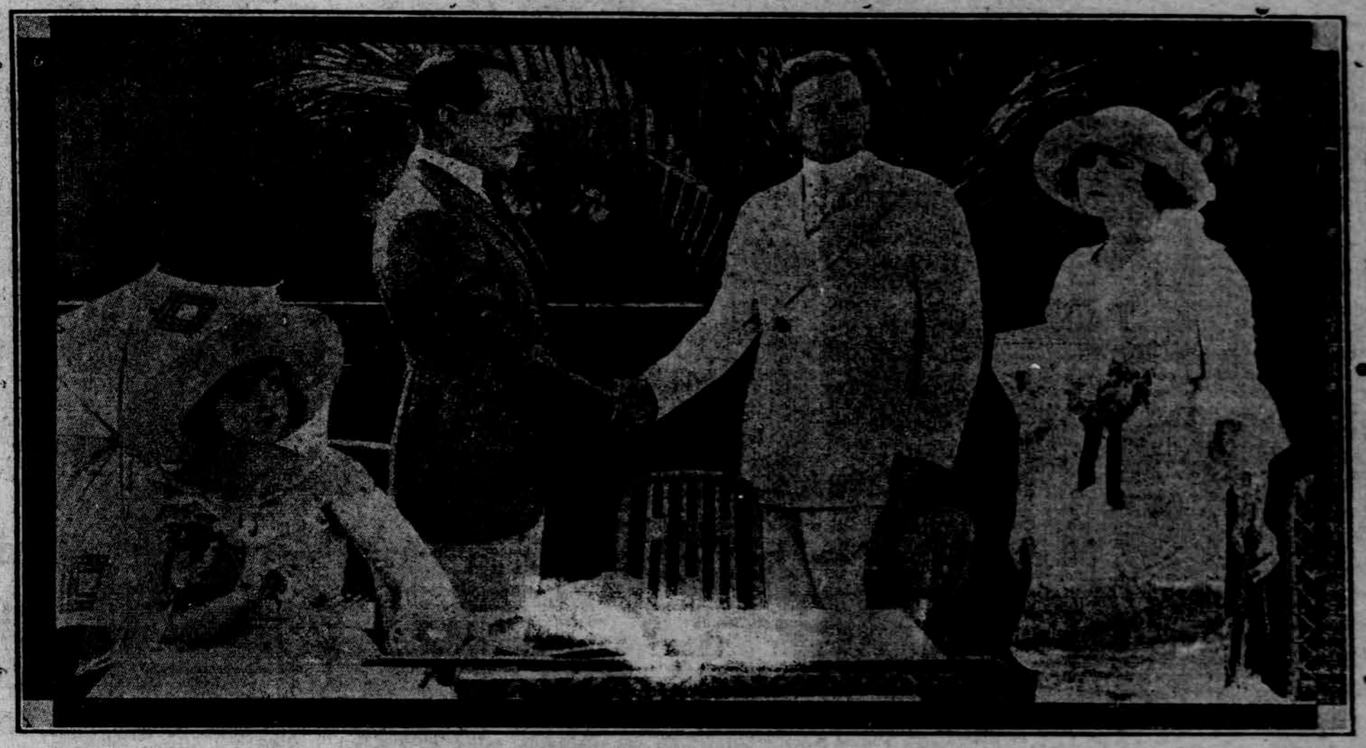
AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT

NEW CHURNEY ROAD

WEST-END CINEMA

OPPOSITE CAMA BAUG.



MESSRS. K. D. and BROTHERS present

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

An all-absorbing Social Problem mercilessly examined by HALL CAINE in all its nudity. Bombay Public is startled at the outspokenness of this Tremendous Picture. A Drama in 6 parts.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Royal Opera House.

Russian Grand Opera Coy.

Tomorrow..Afda.	23rd.....Barber or Sevillie.
Friday.....Faust.	24th.....Il Trovatore.
Saturday....LA Tosca.	25th.....Pearl Fishers.
Sunday.....Carmen.	26th.....Madame Butterfly.
19th.....Rigoletto.	27th.....LA Juive.
20th.....LA Boheme.	28th.....Romeo & Juliet.
21st.....Mignon.	29th.....Demon.
22nd.....Pagliacci and Cavalleria Rusticana.	

Five O'Clock Matinees on Saturdayt 17th & 24th of Operas which will be declared hereafter.

Overture at 9-30 Each Night.

Patrons are Cordially Invited to be seated before the Commencement of the Overture.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90/. downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 & 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3 Balcony Rs. 2 Gallery Rs. 1/. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.

Boxes and seats for the above whole season at a Reduction of 15%. Boxes. Stalls, Dress Circle & Balcony for Night & Matinee Performances may be Reserved at S. Rose & Co.

Booking for Matinees is opened from to-day.

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS.

by the Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service Ltd, will place 30 of their newly arrived cars at the close of all shows durlng the season to take Patrons towards Malabar Hill, Byculla or Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made on the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R O. H. Garden on receipt of each.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

At the close of the show

TWO CARS will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba Via Boribunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens Via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TWO CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed line from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, crossing Charni Road, Duncan Road, Doongri Road and Elphinstone Bridge.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

VITAGRAPH'S newest high power Serial will thrill you throughout its 15 EPISODES

This Week 1—2—3 Esipodes

ANTONIO MORENO

AND

CAROL HOLLOWAY

CENTER OF THRILLING ADVENTURE IN NEW

Vitagraph Serial

"THE IRON TEST."

NEXT SATURDAY 17TH. NEXT SATURDAY 17TH.

"Charlie Chaplin"

IN

"Charlie at the Show"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN at his best.

Perils of Thunder Mountain.

This great "Snow Serial" by Vitagraph is now in full Swing. The latest episodes are full of strange things and extraordinary thrills. In this American romance a new element is introduced. Rame Chander, a Hindu Fakir and fad, joins the villain Hawke Morgan, a hellion unhung. The mysticism of the East permeates the latest episodes.

Lonesome Hearts and Loose Lions

Century anumal comedy in two parts, full of laughter.

Topical Budget & Universal Screen Magazine.

Full of great events in the world of Science, Industry, Art, Sport and Sports

SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

Another Feather in our Cap !

After

Placing before the Indian Cine-lover such master-pieces as **"Lankadahan" "Krishna Janma" "Kalia Mardan"** &c.

We now offer you our Latest Production

Yes that's it
You all

Admired & remember our **"Origin of the Tulsi Plant" or "Jalandhra Sativrinda" "Ahilyodhara" "Usha Swapna"** &c.

To you we offer this our Latest Production

SHREE RAMA JANMA

An interesting episode from the Great Indian Epic Ramayana

It Preaches a sermon stronger than any other ever Delivered from any Stage or Pulpit.

Look out for our next master-piece
Kansa--Vadha
dealing with the miraculous adventures of Shree Krishna in Childhood.

will be Screened in Bombay at **CINEMA MAJESTIC** (Tram Termious Girgaum.) From Saturday the 17th inst.

For the Booking of this and other production apply :—

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY.

Managing Partner Mr. MAYASHANKER M. BHATT. C/o MAYASHANKER. THAKER AND COMPANY

47A, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Showing this Week

"New Ways for Old"

Modern Agricultural Machinery in use in India.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

FRANK KEENAN

Americas Greatest Character Actor in a Remarkable dual Role

IN

BROTHERS DIVIDED

A story full of human interest humour and dramatic moments the truth that man's humanity to man Pays human to the care.

PATHE GAZETTE

The latest news of the world in Pictures

PATHE REVUE

Showing the wonders of the world in Art. Science, Modes, travel and sports.

PAY YOUR DUES

Come with a star Luke

Time 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily Sat. & Sunday Matinee 5 p.m. Extra show on Sunday 3-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

To-day at 6-30 & 10

Thursday & Friday at 6-30

The six-reel Photoplay

'Allan Quatermain'

by Sir Rider Haggard, K. B. E.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices : Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

PRIMITIVE BUT HUMAN—THE TOY OF DESTINY

such is

"MR. WU"

A TALE OF A CHINESE VENDETTA

An Eye for an Eye—A Tooth for a Tooth

and

A Woman for a Woman

"MR. WU"

FEATURES

The greatest character actor in the World—well-known to Calcutta Audiences.

"MATHESON LANG"

Whose impersonation of the courtly and dignified father transformed to the very picture of vengeance, ruthless, relentless and unyielding, is one of the most emotional and artistic successes of our time.

NEXT SATURDAY 17th APRIL

Margarita Fischer

IN

"Molly go get 'Em"

A Picture that depicts the amusing adventures of a Hoydenish Flapper and a cealous Sister, which results happily to all Joncerned save the villain.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 13.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assac and has occurred at few stations in Lower Burma, Bengal, east Central Provinces, Mysore, and south Madras.

The Chief amounts are;—Gauhati half an inch, Jagdalpur a suarter, Calicut one and half, Kodaikanal a half. Temperature is below normal in the area between Punjab and Bihar and Orissa. A western disturbance is approaching north-west frontier.

Forecast:—Rainfall will appear in Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th April 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.633 Inches.
Temperature of Air	80.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.1 "
Dew Point	70.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.721 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3 "
Minimum do. do.	73.3 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NE NW.
Movement of Wind	143 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally in defect. Day temperature is geneally below normal; night temperature is below the average at Hissar and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is below normal both by day and night, the deficiency being greatest in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in defect in Rajptana; night temperature is below the average throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 13 deg. at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch, Surat and Bhuj. Day temperature is below normal at Surat and Veraval; night temperature is below the average except locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south-east of the division. Day temperature is below normal except in Berar; night temperature is below the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight defect and night temperature is below the average in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud is present at Poona and Belgaum; elsewhere skied are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in defect at Poona and Hyderabad; night temperature is lower than usual in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in the south of the Peninsula, and Calicut reports 1.30 in. of rain. Temperature continues low over the greater part of northern and central India.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th April 1920.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing [illegible]

Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and on the north Madras coast, and at a few stations in Bengal, Mysore and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tezpur, Gauhati half an inch; Mysore two; Coimbatore a half; Masulipatam one.

Temperature is lower than usual in northern and central India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON TUESDAY, THE 13th APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (12th)	82.0	70.2	55	9.01		—9.38
Jask	86.1	70.6	60	0.97		+2.06
Muskat	86.7	81.0	68	0.82		—6.94
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.7	66.7	39	6.62		—1.00
Rawalpindi	89.2	60.3	45	3.26		—0.26
Lahore	93.1	60.6	23	1.76		—0.25
Hissar	91.0	63.0	23	4.32		—1.14
Ambala	89.5	67.3	31	2.32		—0.78
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	94.5	63.4	24	2.10		+0.21
Manipuri	94.8	61.	22	1.53		—0.68
Jhansi	96.6	62.6	32	0.94		—0.91
Cawnpore	96.4	68.4	25	1.46		—0.70
Allahabad	98.1	62.8	17	1.04		—1.20
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	98.9	61.2	35	0.78		—0.39
Karachi	84.8	67.1	58	0.45		—1.16
Ajmer	92.8	64.0	25	2.64		+1.23
Jaipur	94.0	63.4	17	2.71		+1.09
Kotah	96.1	69.0	18	2.02		+0.64
Mount Abu	84.0	66.4	13	0.73		—0.46
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	99.0	66.1	78	0.12		—0.41
Dwarka	84.1	75.7	76	1.07		+0.24
Veraval	92.1	69.6	53	0.78		+0.31
Rajkot	98.8	69.4	67	2.10		+1.61
Bhawnagar Para	99.0	70.7	54	3.68		+3.15
Surat	94.6	67.7	81	4.09		+3.68
Ahmedabad	104.0	69.0	48	1.30		+0.82
Deesa	104.8	66.9	17	0.06		—0.47
Neemuch	98.0	63.8	64	2.21		—2.46
Indore	98.5	62.1	21	4.96		+3.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	97.3	64.9	26	1.32		—1.05
Saugor	96.2	66.8	9	0.99		—1.64
Hoshangabad	1 0.1	72.4	17	6.68		+0.77
Khandwa	102.7	66.4	44	6.64		+5.30
Akola	104.0	70.5	22	1.71		—0.41
Amraoti	102.5	77.3	35	3.15		+0.64
Nagpur	10	67.1	45	1.02		—0.91
Chanda	98.0	74.4	69	2.58		—0.73
Raipur	96.5	70.0	89	1.60		—1.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.2	75.4	79	1.50		+0.84
Ratnagiri	90.5	74.9	68	0.73		—0.26
Marmugoa	88.8	73.6	69	3.91		+2.67
Karwar	90.7	72.8	68	3.11		+1.02
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.2	64.6	29	1.82		+0.71
Ahmednagar	99.4	64.8	22	4.13		+2.16
Poona	97.0	61.4	21	2.58		+1.04
Sholapur	101.2	70.0	19	2.79		+0.94
Bijapur	99.4	70.8	29	2.46		+0.79
Belgaum	95.7	65.8	40	2.84		+0.15
Aurangabad	100.2	70.6	10	3.14		+1.04
Nizamabad (Indr)	103.8	74.3	39	2.04		—0.07
Hyderabad	95.6	72.2	53	9.53		+6.98
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.6	77.8	67	9.21		+5.46
Calicut	91.2	74.9	85	1.30	20.77	+12.94
Cochin	91.6	78.0	71		21.94	+8.84
Colombo	87.4	73.4	91		30.75	—1.06
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.4	75.7	77		13.49	+6.28
Bellary	101.6	64.0	31		5.51	+3.52
Cuddapah	02.8	69.4	60		9.05	+4.58
Madras	92.4	7 .6	76		26.94	+5.90
Bangalore	92.	67.8	75	0.08	7.30	+2.23
Coimbatore	94.6	73.0	82		7.05	+0.60
Trichinopoly	99.1	75.4	64		22.05	+12.51
Madurai	02.7	71.4	76		20.11	+10.71

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth at which is all Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	13	m 8 56	23 2	m 1 2	21 0
Wed.	14	m 9 24	23 2	m 1 41	19 4
Thu.	15	m 9 56	24 11	m 2 42	18 11
Fri	16	m 10 32	26 2	m 3 21	17 11
Sat.	17	m 11 20	27 6	m 4 56	16 5
Sun.	18	m 11 2	28 7	m 4 34	15 3
Mon.	19	m 11 43	29 6	m 5 11	14 3

April 12 (Tuesday) Sunrise 6h. 24m Sunset. 6h. 55m.
" 14 (Wednesday) " 6h. 23m. " 6h. 54m.
" 15 (Thursday) " 6h. 22m. " 6h. 55m.
" 16 (Friday) " 6h. 21m " 6h. 56m.
" 17 (Saturday) " 6h. 21m " 6h. 56m.
" 18 (Sunday) " 6h. 20m. " 6h. 57m.
" 19 (Monday) " 6h. 19m. " 6h. 57m.

Phases of the Moon :—

Full Moon 1920 April.	8d.	6h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter "	11d	6h.	54-2m p.m.
New Moon "	19d.	8h.	12-1m. a.m
First Quarter "	25d.	6h.	57-6m. p m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 13th April, 1920 was 30.076 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

BOOM IN CANINE WORLD.

After the war-time scarcity the demand for dogs of all varities is exraordinary and prices have risen until well-bred terrier pups cost from £10 to £15 each, while the price of a first-class animal runs into hundreds of pounds.

A feature in the canine world is the boom in Alsatian wolf-dogs, the price of which in France, their home, has been forced up by a brisk American demand until now anything from £500 to £750 is paid by enthusiasts. Many good specimens have been brought home by British officers.

The Alsatian wolf-dog resembles a smooth haired collie with prick ears, is very

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Annual Social Gathering of Prof. Davar's College of Commerce was held on Sunday, the 11th instant, at Jehangir Baug, Parel. The proceedings commenced with sports at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.). In the evening a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Jehangir Petit. Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, the Principal of the College, read the report for 1920, from which it appeared that the enrollements in 1919 exceeded those in 1918 by 20 per cent., whereas the figure was in excess by 40 per cent. in comparison to that for the year 1917. In the London Chamber of Commerce senior examination held under the supervision of the Government, in all 85 sent certificates were secured by the college students of which 21 were "distinction" honour's certificate. The subjects in higher accounting and book-keeping, commercial law, banking and currency, method and machinery of business, political economy, advanced arithmetic and company law. In the National Union of Teachers, 115 advanced certificates were secured of which 11 were first class honours and in the Union of Educational Institutes, 41 certificates were secured of which 11 were first class certificates. The college also prepared for the professional auditor's examination held by the Govt. Accountancy Diploma Board with which it is affiliated as the only private institution. Out of 47 candidates appearing from all parts of India, including students from the affiliated college and practising accountants, only 9 passed, of which 4 were the regular students of this college and one more candidate who stood first on the list was also an ex-student who had received his accountancy training at this college. A good number of students had also joined for the Institute of Bankers examinations during 1919 of which were two graduates apprentices from the Tata Industrial Bank. The Principal referred to the facilities afforded by the managers of the various banks to students and their staff as to time. Students were also prepared for the Association of Secretaries and the Central Association of Accountants. Scholars for Indian Native States were also being trained as usual in the college

The President after distributing the prizes referred to the excellent work done by the Institute. He asked the students to study precision, method, and tact beside their school lessons.

After refreshments the gathering closed with a dinner in which students and members of the staff as well as visitors joined.

At a meeting of the Khilafat Conference Committee held on the 12th, at Madras, it was resolved that the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan should be appointed Chairman of the Conference Committee in place of Khan Bahadur Abdul Khadus Badsha Sahib, former Chairman of the Reception Committee.

his wolf ancestry both in manners and appearance. His good war work, as mastry and messenger, won the admiration of British and Americans alike and earned the

HONEYCOMB RADIATORS

FOR	FORD 1916 Rs. 124	BUICK Model 10 Rs. 275	BUICK Model 17 Rs. 300	BUICK Model D-45 Rs. 300	DODGE 1915-16 Rs. 250	SAXON 1914 Rs. 275	HUDSON 6-40—1915 Rs. 325	HUPMOBILE Rs. 350	CHALMERS 6-30—1916 Rs. 350	MAXWELL 1914 Rs. 275	MAXWELL 1916-1917 Rs. 275	OVERLAND 79 Rs. 275	OVERLAND 83 Rs. 275	CHEVROLET 490-1915-16 Rs. 225	SCRIPPSH Booth Rs. 300	STUDEBAKER 4 Cyl. 1915 Rs. 275	STUDEBAKER 6 Cyl. 1916 Rs. 325

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" BOMBAY. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 2475.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, April 10th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	10,855,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	219,000
East Indian ,, ,,	207,000
American ,, ,,	4,444,000
Other ,, ,,	226,000
Total Sales	11,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	--
,, Export	--
East Indian Export	--
,, ,, Stock	52,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,400
,, ,, Actual export	2,000
,, ,, Imports	11,000
,, ,, Speculation	--
American Afloat	242,000
East Indian Afloat	52,000
Total Afloat	319,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	5,000
,, ,, to Continent	22,000
Futures at New York May	41.42
,, ,, July	39.15
,, ,, Oct.	35.22
Spot Cotton at New York	43.00
,, ,, Orleans	41.50
Futures at New Orleans May	40.80
,, ,, Oct.	35.00
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.87.50
Silver Commercial Bars	120½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, April 10th.

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	69
,, 2 months hence	57 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to heavy china selling.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov., 1919.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 15/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	4 3/4
Consols 2½%	48
Rupee Paper 3½%	52
Indian Stock 5% (Sterling Loan)	87 1/2
Government Securities 3%	48 3/4
Rs. On London at Paris, France	63.20

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£32
Hongkong Bank	£115
National Bank	£59½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 10th.

Funding Loan 4%	£88½
Victory Loan 4%	£76
5% New	£86 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 10th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	64
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal	66
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	1,936,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat	£45½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apl.-May Sellers	£41

Tone of Rapeseed:—Easier.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-June Quoted	£44½
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Buyers	£38
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Dull	£15½
Toria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Sellers	£42

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£101
Copper Braziers	£173
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	£7

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	71
Do. do. July Buyers	71
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	72
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	73

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers 2/3 1/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe April Buyers. Done 2/3

Tone:—Firm.

The Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD—FORT, BOMBAY.

LIFE & FIRE

The Company has joined

THE

BOMBAY FIRE ASSOCIATION

and will commence writing

FIRE RISK

From 21st April 1920

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES

ARE INVITED.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 13.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 487 for Fully Good Broach April-May, the easier tone of the market being due to the operations of speculators who are again trying to depress prices. A decline is unreasonable and purchases now, or on any breaks, are advisable. The price gradually gave way to Rs. 482 on free selling, but later on improved to Rs. 487½ and at 3 p.m. was Rs. 486½. The bazaar closed easier at Rs. 483. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 485, advanced to Rs. 490, again declined to 485, and closed at Rs. 489, other quotations being as under.

The Room rate to-day for Fully Good Broach ready was Rs. 515.

Ready stapled cotton of nice quality is in good demand at full prices. Oomras and Bengals ready are moving quietly. Inferior Broach is neglected, the quality being poor.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	489
Fully Good M. G. Broach		July-Aug.	495
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		May	296
,,		July	312
Fine Oomras		May	351
,,		July	351

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 13th APRIL 1920.

	Rs.		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal		May	301
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		July	315
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	483
Fine M.G. Oomras		May	353
,, ,, ,,		July	393

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	...	332	312	292	Ready
M G. Sind Punjab.	...	332	312	292	,,
M G. Oomras No. 3.	415	395	375	...	,,
Central P. No. 1	475	450	405	...	,,
M.G. Central No. 2	450	430	395	...	,,
M.G. Broach	...	535	515	500	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th April 1920:

Cotton	25,815 Bales.
Wheat	7,050 Qrs.
Linseed	3,670 ,,
Rape etc	5,197 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,115 ,,
Poppyseed	93 ,,
Groundnuts	676 ,,
Castorseed	580 ,,
Rice	2,250 ,,
Myrabollams	1,137 ,,
Cottonseed	8,730 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,151 ,,
Jowar	1,401 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	38 ,,
Sarjree	1,060 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 13th 4-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	59	0	0	6	1	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	58	0	0	6	0	0
,, Karachi Bengs	58	0	0	6	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0	12	0	0
,, ,, Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	0	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	11	12	0	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Sold	14	8	0	15	0	0
,, Thin	14	2	0	14	10	0
Cotseed, White 35-45	105	0	0	21	0	0
,, Gajar 75-25	95	0	0	19	0	0
,, Gajar 50-50	85	0	0	17	0	0
,, Black	75	0	0	15	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0	14	0	0
Groundnuts	95	0	0	16	12	0
Mowraseed	8	0	0	8	0	0
Barley	40	0	0	...		
Castorseed	58	0	0	11	8	0

Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	6	0	0
Linseed May	16	3	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 13th 3 p.m.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 5/8
Bank Demand	2 3 11/16
Doc Acceptance 8m/s	2 4 3/4
Fcs. Demand	7 90
American Dollars	224½
Hongkong ,,	219½
Shanghai ,,	204
Japan ,,	166
Singapore ,,	163½

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 13

Bar gold ready, Rs. 34-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 2/3 5/8
D D on London, 2/3⅜.
Credit 8 Med/s, 2/4½.
D D on Paris, Frcs 690.
Credit 8 Med/s, Frcs 900.
T T on Japan, Rs. 103½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 95.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 8.95½.
Paris Cross Rate, Frcs 69.80
London Silver Spot D 69½.
London Silver Forward D, 67½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 98.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 63.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 8 per cent
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened easy, but firmed up immediately with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 3050, Bombay Cotton 1725, Bombay Dyeing 4330, Bombay United 2400 Bradbury 1000, Century 1535, Central India 6000, Colaba Land 3630 Crescent 800, Currimbhoy 1320, David 1925, Fazulbhoy 1940, Finlay 1650, Indian Bleaching 330, Kastoorchand 3250, Kohinoor 4700, Madhowji 5000, New Great 1255, New City 4100 N, Pearls 1490, Shapurji 445, Simplex 1300, Standard 3500 N, Swan 1700, Swadeshi 5950, Alcock 1355, Bt. Burma Petrol 25/8, Bombay Burma 850, Bombay Tramway 1170, Bombay Steam 525, Bundi 62, Indian Cement 655, Katni def 1750, Katni ord 340, New India Insurance 35 pr, Shivrajpur 36, Tata ord 192/8, Tata def 1032/8, Tata Oil 490, Tata Hydro 1190, Scindia Steam 21/8 pr, Tata Bank 62/8.

CHEMICALS.

April 13.

The stringency in the money market has made the values of several heavy chemicals appreciably go down. The demand is abnormally poor, and the starches, especially Farina and Sago, have very little demand. Bleaching Powder has not a very brisk demand, yet the supply has not yet fully overtaken the demand. English Bleaching is not yet easily available, and the shipments are offered from Home for July-August delivery. Caustic Soda, Bichromate of Soda and Potash, etc., are almost steady. The quotations have undergone no material changes.

MILL STORES.

The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 1-10-0; Reeds As. 3 to 4; Roller-Skins (Eng) Rs. 60/65; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 70/75; Tubular Banding Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 (Eng); Rowings Rs. 30/32; Slubbings Rs. 50/60; Warpers (Jap) Rs. 60/65.

BHIWANI COTTON MILL CO. LTD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Saturday under the presidency of Pestonjee Manekji Kanga, Solicitor. The directors' report and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1919, were adopted.

The directors in their report state:—

"It will appear from the balance sheet that after deducting the Agents Commission during the year there is a net profit of Rs. 1,45,522-15-10, which with the previous balance of Rs. 2,889-5-11 makes Rs. 1,48,305-3-9. During the year your mill had to contend with several difficulties such as. (1) Scarcity of labour which is now greatly improved. (2) Prevalence of malaria and pneumonia for nearly half a year, which has subsided at present. (3) Restrictions in booking goods traffic by Railway which resulted in accumulation of a large stock. In view of the above difficulties your directors consider the result of the working of the mill very satisfactory.

Out of the above profit, your directors have placed Rs. 40,000 to the credit of the machinery depreciation account Rs. 9,000 to the building depreciation account, and Rs. 700 to the furniture depreciation account, leaving thus a balance of Rs. 96,203-3-9 which the directors beg to recommend as follows:—Dividend at Rs. 12 per share i.e. at 12 per cent. per annum for the year ending 31st December, 1919 on 7000 shares Rs. 84,000; bonus to office and mill staff who have worked throughout the year 1919 Rs. 600; balance to be carried to the next year's account Rs. 11,603-3-9.

The sum of Rs. 12,381-0-5 shown in the balance sheet for addition to building for quarters built for Criminal Tribes people who are working in the mill. More quarters are under construction and will be completed in this year. The sum of Rs. 200 received on forfeited shares which are now re-allotted was added to the reserve fund account as per Resolution V of the Board's Meeting of 23rd April, 1919. The mill stock as at 31st December, 1919, was checked by the auditors as usual. The mill and other buildings, machinery, accessories cotton, cloth, yarn, stores, etc., are insured for the current year for Rs. 23,00,000."

RASH DRIVING.

A HAWKER KNOCKED DOWN BY HACK VICTORIA.

The Deputy Coroner also held an inquest touching the death of a hawker named Apa, aged 25. On Sunday night the deceased was going towards Mahalaxmi along the Tardeo Road when a victoria driven by Channa Dewa knocked him down and ran over him. He died in the J. J. Hospital. The victoria was going fast and on the wrong side of the road. The driver was caught while driving away after the accident.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by the deceased having been knocked down and run over by a hack victoria driven in a rash and negligent manner and on the wrong side of the road by Channa.

Pending the report of the Salaries Commission his Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have accorded sanction to interim increases in the salaries of their employees amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs, in which all salary holders up to Rs. 150 per mensem participate. The increases are given according to a sliding scale from 50 to 15 per cent.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 13th.

S S Karoa—Elton, Durban.
S S Hejaz—Wheeler, Karachi.
S S Clan Macbride—Stenson, Colombo.
S S City of Naples—Lloyd, New York.
S S Baroda—Kilner, Busreh.

DEPARTURE.

April 13th.

S S Sanno Maru—Nishi, Kobe, etc.
S S Totomi Maru—Kyashi, Kobe, etc.
S S Koyei Maru—Miyamaru, Kobe, etc.
S S Indus Maru—Yano, Kobe, etc.
S S John Pender—Pottison, London.
S S British Sovereign—Collie, Mahomerah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Loyalty—Rother, Genoa via Marseilles.
S S Heim—Erikson, Baykokat, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Hejaz for Red Sea Port.
Steamer Shingo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Bamora for Person Gulf.
Steamer Kandy for New York.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Coy's African mail steamer Karsa, 3607 tons, Captain G R Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via East and South African Ports with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hejaz:—The T M Coy's steamer Hejaz, 2483 tons, Captain H Wheeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macbride:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride, 3009 tons, Captain F J Stenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S City of Naples:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer City of Naples, 3714 tons, Captain D L Lloyd, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Heim:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A Erikson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Captain J G Kilner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Loyalty:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Loyalty, 3032 tons, Captain W Rather, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa via Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—34 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 210 cwts khismis, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.

S S Patricia for Liverpool:—1857 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 175 cwts cattle fish A Cassam; 300 bales cotton, R Rampratal

S S Massiller:—206 cwts colombo roots, Canji Raghowji; 780d cwts groundnuts, 168 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Barcelona.—330 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 13th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

K British Sovereign	Abadan	11-4	..S W & Co
L/E Syria	N F	K F	..M M & Co
Q Kaipan	N F	N F	..E Padamasey

HARBOUR WALL.

Babadurl	Mangalore	8 4	..K N & Co
Kaveri	Bhavnagar	10-4	..K N & Co
Setravati		11 4	..K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co

MERRYWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shinkai Maru	N F	15/17-4	..J M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Ams	2 Months	31-5	..T M & Co
Diatal	4 days	9-4	..Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vigo	Dunkirk & Hull	16-4	..J F & Co
3 Ramea	P Gulf	16 4	..M M & Co
4 Chakla	P Gulf	15-4	..M M & Co
5 Alberto Cavaletto	Italy	17-4	..M I & Co
7 Totomi Maru	Kobe	12-4	..N Y Kaisha
8 Fukai Maru	Kobe	15-4	..N Y Kaisha
9 Indus Maru	Kobe	14-4	..O S Kaisha
10/11 Massilia	Liverpool	14 4	..W & A G & Co
13 Dunera	Shanghai	12 4	..M M & Co
14 Zayani	N F	N F	H S Shusheary Co
15 Heim	Bangkok	13-4	..F F C & Co
16 Sanno Maru	Japan	11-4	..N Y Kaisha
16 Warna			..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Linga	Karachi	12-4	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Banfield.			..M M & Co
2 Clan Macvicar.	Malabar coast	14-4	..J F & Co
3 Assay	London	10-4	..K M & Co
4 Margha	Karachi		..M M & Co
5 Loyalty	Genoa	14-4	..M & Co
N s Parvati	N F		..R E C & Co
12 Ferrara.	Abadan	N F	..S W & Co
14 Cordoba.	Constantidople	10-4	..M M & Co
15 Oristano	Antwerp		..T M & Co
15 Hamora	London	17-4	..M M & Co
16 Huntsgill			..W H G & Co
17 A T Vasna Bunra		12-4	..M M & Co

EXPORT.

S S Manora for London—8 cwts gum trayakanth Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy, 258 cwts rubber & Co., 340 cwts turmeric 11 bales cowhides A M Adamjee, 213 dts lamb skin David Sassoon Cassam, 89 cwts gum kathira M H Dehdashti, 125 cwts gum olibanum Esmail Nowroji & Co., 1 bale cowhide 1 bale sheep skin A A Peerbhoy, 46 cwts gum kathira M H Shiraji.

S S Oristam for Antwerp—770 bales cotton B Meyer & Co., 567 bales cotton H E Bode & Sons, 770 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 24,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday & Co

S S Manora for Antwerp—170 bales cotton 6,000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros

S S Colaba for Antwerp—100 bales cotton J A Begbie & Co., 563 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Colaba for Ghent—1,510 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Oristam for Ghent—220 bales akund cotton 330 bales cotton K A Kayani & Co.

S S Manora for Ghent—83 bales cottono Ralli Bros.

S S Oristam for Hamberg—110 bales akund cotton 55 bales cotton K H Kayani & Co.

S S Manora for Hamberg—1,000 cwts rape seed Ralli Bros., 199 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Alberto Carvelleto for Genoa—422 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 17 cwts medicine E Stella & Co., 17 cwts cocoons 41 bales silk waste 99 bales hosiery waste B G Gosio & Co.

S S Fukkai Maru for Kobe—700 bales cottor Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. 41 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kenkew Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Joosub Peermahomed & Co., 100 bales cotton Miraimal Mtollal & Co., 300 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Trasosmontes for Kobe—100 bales cotton Joosub Peermahomed & Co. 100 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co., 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 1,493 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 100 bales cotton H Bejnath, 100 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co.

S S Transosmontes for Osaka—505 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Fukkai Maru for Osaka—100 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kenkai Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Fukkai Maru for Nagoasaki—200 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Fukkai Maru for Shanghai—1,600 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Fukkai Maru for Hongkong—300 bales cotton yarn Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORT.

April 13.

S S Gondia from Bassein Agents, M M & Co—101,658 bags rice.

S S Colaba from Karachi, Agents M M & Co—10 bundles sharkin.

S S Kojei Maru from Japan, Agents N Y Kaisha—39 cases tin boxes, 411 cases 150 crs glass bottles, 114 cases cotton good, 70 cases paper, 1,919 cases glassware, 21 cases antimony ware, 4 cases rubber baloon, 127 cases toys, 200 cases biscuits, 398 cases porcelainware, 751 cases slates, 25 cases 5 bales 5 bales iain glass, 8 cases lamp, 655 bales strawboard, 150 cases beer pents, 6 cases hemp twine, 22 cases metalware, 7 bales 21 cases rubber good, 50 bags pearl tapiocs, 50 bales 147 cases shirting, 176 bales cotton yarn, 4 cases acid benzaic, 14 cases drugs, 2 cases rubberware, 10 cases empty glass bottles, 1,076 cases sulphur matches, 316 cases phos matches, 10 cases nuts, 29 cases padlock, 2647 cases safety matches, 55 cases glass chimney, 433 cases brassware, 433 cases enamelled ware, 59 cases whistles, 50 cases non-poisonous sulphur matches, 202 bags 280 d/bag potato starch, 10 cases brass tumbler, 4 cases 200 bales cotton sheeting, 60 bales canvas, 2 cases cigarettes case, 55 cases mirror, 100 bags dextrine, 15 cases tin mirror boxes, 50 casks lead powder, 39 bales sheeting, 7 cases soap boxes, 3 cases lock, 320 bales matting, 8 cases tin soap boxes, 5 cases scents, 4,766 bags sulphur, 50 bundles brass sheets, 2 cases glass bangles, 22 bales grey cotton yarn, 50 cases glass soda water bottles, 1,250 cases beer, 50 cases codd's bottles, 14 cases glass bead, 10 cases cotton hosiery good, 84 bales grey cotton drill, 265 bales cotton drill, 220 bales cotton shirting, 24 cases silk, 1,000 casks red lead, 200 cases cassia, 50 bundles sugar candy, 1,009 bags green beans, 397 bags sogo flour, 200 slabs tin, 148 bags betelnuts, 101 bags pearl sago, 149 cases 31 h/c tea, 44 bundles 177 bags sapanwood, 24 bags plumbago, 13 cases silk yarn, 26 cases silk good, 5 cases peppermint oil, 49 cases silk piecegood, 7 cases peppermint crystal, 50 package Eware.

S S Br. Sovereign from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co—5,211 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The market for jute shares steady to-day and a good amount of business was put through prices ruling firm. There was fair demand for coal shares. The miscellaneous section after amount of business was put through through cotton shares being generally easier all round. To-morrow Tuesday the stock exchange will be closed. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramghur 23/12, Burakur 47/8, Dooghdha 10/12, Fularibad 12/12 Nestoria 14, New Kesurgarh 28.

Jute:—Anglo India 400, Alliance 730, Auckland 528, Barnagore 195, Caledonian 650, Dalhousie 600, Delta 669, Fort William 887, Howrah 52, Kamarhatty 972, Kankinarrah 784, Kinnison 1206, Lawrence 900, Lansdowne 525, Northbrook 96, Reliance 57, Standard 810, Union 1008, Waverley 19.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance at par /2 prem, Alliance Bank of Simla, 301/8, Bank of Bengal 1750, Bengal Telephone 261/8, Bengal Load 12/4, Britannia Engineering 14, British India Corporation 17/4, British India Tobacco 12, Central Provinces Cemen 13, Chemical Industries 10/12, Cawnpore Sugar 322, Hatirkool Oil 13/8, Hume Pipe 17/4, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 14/8 prem, Indian Galvanizing 2/8 prem, Kehsoram Cotton 23, Marshall Sons (new) 11/8, Mohini Mills /8/ prem, Muir Mills prefs 44, Savan Sugar 12, Nohtpiet Jute Press 9/12, Premie rSoap 12/6, Ryam Sugar 28/10, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Railway 105,

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Re. 58/11 small lots at Re. 59/. War bonds (short loans) 99/4 per cent. 1925 at 99 per cent. and 1928 at 100/6 per cent.

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AMRITSAR APPEALS.

HEARING IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

SIR J. SIMON'S ARGUMENTS.

The following is the continuation of the *verbatim* report of the Privy Council proceedings, some parts of which we have already published:—

Sir John Simon:—It is subjection on the one hand and protection on the other. It is for the same reason that a man who is not a British subject may nonetheless in certain circumstances be tried for treason. It is a fallacy to suppose that nobody can be tried for treason except a British subject. A foreigner can be tried for treason perfectly well supposing the foreigner is living under the protection of the British law and that was so decided at the time of the Boer War. My submission is you have here a limitation upon the legislative power of the Indian Legislature. The limitation may be a difficult one to define exactly by metes and bounds, but at any rate this is clear, it is a limitation which depends upon construing which corresponds to allegiance, and the thing that corresponds to allegiance, as the 17th Century lawyers said, is protection. Calvin's case is the great authority for that, and that being so I am not concerned with Mrs. Besant's case at all. That may have been too wide. There is nothing which is more fundamental than the protection which a subject gets in return for the observance of allegiance. There is nothing on the Crown side more fundamental than assuring a subject of his right to be tried in the ordinary course of law. It is as old as Magna Charta. Therefore unless I make this exception deliberately—the case is a case which comes within the Bengal Regulation of 1804, the validity of which I am not disputing at all, I submit that these Appellants cannot be dealt with except by ordinary course of law. That is the initial difficulty to which the Respondents here come. As long as they keep the construction of Ordinance No. 4 to the case of persons who have been taken red handed, one can understand that a very special and summary method of dealing with them may be justified under the law of India. You do not require evidence because seeing is believing. That is the whole point about dealing with a man caught red handed, but if you once say that three distinguished servants of the Crown may be put together in a room and called a Commission and then persons shall be tried for their lives and sentenced to death by these three persons at a time when as a matter of fact the Criminal Courts and the Civil Courts are open, you are saying something which does in terms conflict with the unwritten law and constitution whereon depends the allegiance of subjects to the Crown. On those grounds I submit here that these convictions ought to be set aside.

SUMMARY OF POINTS.

I will just summarise my points. I say first of all admittedly these 20 or 21 people were not persons who were taken in the act under the Regulation of 1804. That is not disputed at all. Therefore if they are not to be dealt with in ordinary course of law it must be because some other valid proposition, has been made. Secondly, I say admitted, it would not come within Ordinance No. 1. Whether that is valid or not may be a question, but it is immaterial to me to argue, because it does not touch the matter. Therefore I say as one alternative of the dilemma Ordinance No. 4 on its true construction is addressed to bringing in cases involving other persons and other charges which could not be brought in under Ordinance No. 1 because Ordinance No. 1 was not sufficiently retrospective. Fourthly, I say if that construction is too narrow the only other construction is a construction which gives full force to these words "any person" and "any offence" and consequently amounts to this, that this subordinate emergency legislation, really the executive action of the Governor General, purports to confer upon these three Commissioners the power to try anybody for anything, which is a shocking provision, one would have thought from the point of view of the constitution that would be the only other construction; if it is, I have these two objections to it. First of all it is not a question of that law being repugnant or not. It is nothing to do with repugnancy with very great respect.

IS IT VALID EXERCISE OF POWER?

The question is, is it a valid exercise, of the power? Is it competent, as one of your lordships said to the Legislature of India to make such a provision? My submission is it is not, and plainly not. I put that on two grounds. First on the ground that the Legislature of India is limited in terms of its competence by laws which do not take away the right or ordinary trial from Europeans. Secondly, on the ground that apart altogether from any special rights, that the Legislature of India is not competent to invade the unwritten constitution upon which the allegiance of the King's subjects depends. I trust I have stated the point clearly. It is hardly necessary to say how grave this matter is, and the only thing I want to say in conclusion is this. I do not wish it to be supposed that in presenting this appeal to your Lordship, I have forgotten what was stated by Sir Erle Richards when leave to appeal was obtained, that as regards, at any rate the greater number of these people, the sentence of death has since been commuted for some other, no doubt, severe punishment, but the others I believe remain under sentence of death, but at any rate the alternative punishment is severe enough. The question really goes to the whole root of the administration of justice in India. Granted it is right that there should be extremely strong and severe measures in times of very great anxiety, the question does in the end come back to this. Where is the justification for going outside the Bengal Ordinance of 1804, and how can the subordinate legislature of India justify a provision which in my submission is in conflict with the law and in excess of their powers in the way in which I have submitted?

Mr. Ameer Ali: I want to ask a question about the expression "or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance" and so on. Those words must mean something. What was in the mind of the legislature?

Sir John Simon: I am very glad to have something and one asks oneself what is there in the unwritten constitution of our country upon which allegiance depends?

Mr. Ameer Ali: The unwritten constitution comes to the legal conception as imported by these words and if the conception is the observance of the unwritten laws it is important to find out what it means.

Sir John Simon: I am very glad to have it put to me because it is an extremely important point to determine. It would be a very curious result I should think and inconceivable result that the Board would come to the conclusion that it means nothing at all. Then it means somehing and something which limits the legislative competence of the Indian Legislature. My submission is it is addressed to this, that the legislature of India has very wide powers to make laws about this and that, but there are some fundamental rights which are from the very constitution of India secured even in times of stress to the subjects of the King, and the most obvious one of all is the right that you should be tried in the ordinary course of law.

Sir Laurance Jenkins: Have you looked at the Petition of Rights? I think there is an idea in India that Indian subjects have the protection of the Petition of Rights and Magna Charta. The Petition of Rights deals with the question of Courts, I think expressly.

Sir John Simon: Yes, it does, I will refer to it.

Sir Laurence Jenkins: It is the second clause of the Petition of Rights.

Sir John Simon: It is the Petition of Rights of 1628. "The Petition exhibited to His Majesty by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, concerning divers rights and liberties of the subjects; with the King's Majesty's royal answer thereunto in full Parliament." The first clause refers to illegal exactions. Then the second clause refers to the practice of taxing people and making them pay apart from the due course of law taxes and the like. Then clause 3: "And whereas also by the statute called the 'great charter of the Liberties of England", it is declared and enacted, that no freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseized of his freehold or liberies, or his free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." Then the fourth is the important one: "And in the eighth and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward III it was declared and enacted by authority of Parliament that no man, of what estate or condition that he be, should be put out of his land or tenements, nor taken, nor imprisoned, nor disinherited nor put to death, without being brought to answer by due process of law. That is the foundation as far as the Petition of Rights is concerned of the right of a man to say. 'You cannot put me before some anomalous tribunal and deprive me of my right of liberty of life.'

Sir Laurence Jenkins: Then there is another provision which deals specially with the issuing of commissions.

Lord Moulton: This argument goes as much against the Bengal Regulation of 1804 as anything else.

Sir Laurence Jenkins: These words first came in the Indian Legislation of 1833.

Sir John Simon: Yes. There is another paragraph of the Petition of Rights which I should like to read, that is paragraph 7 "And whereas also by authority of Parliament, in the five and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward III it is declared and enacted that no man shall be forejudged of life or limb against the form of the Great Charter and the law of the land, and by the said Great Charter and other laws and statutes of this your realm. No man ought to be adjudged to death, but by the laws established in this your realm either by the customs of the same realm or by Acts of Parliament; and whereas no offender of that kind whosoever is exempted from the proceedings to be used and punishments to be inflicted by the laws and statutes of this your realm; nevertheless of late time divers commissions under your Majesty's Great Seal have issued forth, by which certain persons have been assigned and appointed Commissioners with power and authority to proceed within the land, according to the justice of Martial Law, against such soldiers or mariners, or other dissolute persons joining with them, as should commit any murder, robbery, felony, mutiny, or other outrage or misdemeanour whatsoever, and by such summary course and order as is agreeable to Martial Law, and as is used in armies in time of war, to process to the trial and condemnation of such offenders, and them to cause to be executed and put to death according to the Law Martial. By pretext whereof some of your Majesty's subjects have been by some of the Commissioners put to death, when and where if by the laws and statutes of the land they had deserved death, by the same laws and statutes also they might; and by no other ought to have been judged and executed." Then it goes on to pray for the remedy which the King grants that everybody is to be tried according to the law of the land.

Viscount Cave: Since these words were introduced into the law of India these matters have been much discussed in the cases of Ameer Khan in 6 Bengal Law Reports. This is what it says in the Judgment of Mr. Justice Pheat at page 477: "But I think it right to say that in my judgment the words "whereon may depend," etc., do not refer to any assumed condition precedent to be performed by or on behalf of the Crown as necessary to found the allegiance of the subject but to laws or principles which prescribe the nature of the allegiance, viz., of the relation between the Crown on the one hand and the inhabitants of particular provinces or particular classes of the community on the other." Then he deals with the argument which you have put forward and which has been put forward in other cases before this Board at a later part of his Judgment.

Sir John Simon: Yes, and he cities Mr. Forsyth.

A STARTLING PROPOSITION.

Viscount Cave: Yes. Then he says "Indeed the learned Council appeared to me at this stage of this argument to be endeavouring to convert political sentiment into a principle of Law. There can be no doubt he will without difficulty find Englishmen who will agree with him that the interference with personal liberty may be conferred as being carried so far even under the sanction of law as to amount to an oppression of the people which would constitute justification of a successful rebellion. Invoking some such feeling as this the learned counsel seems to me to deal with it as part of the fundamental laws of the realm and upon the functions so laid down proceeded to ask us, who sit here as judges of the actual law, to say that the regulation and the Acts which are under our present consideration are void and of no legal force because if they are valid all the inhabitants of Bengal have a right by law to disclaim allegiance to the Crown of the United Kingdom. Surely a more startling proposition than this was never made to this Court and ought not for moment to receive its sanction." Does not that put the two views of the question pretty nearly?

Sir John Simon: I hope nothing I have said will be understood even forensically as saying that a large portion of His Majesty's subjects may give up their allegiance. If the enactment is not competent that is one thing. It does not affect anybody's allegiance. The argument I am putting that you must decide whether it is a nullity or not by considering whether or not it does not conflict with the limitation of power, namely, the power that must not interfere with those fundamental constitutional principles which will always remain the basis of everybody's allegiance to the Crown.

Lord Moulton: That would apply just as much to Regulation 10 of 1804.

Sir John Simon: There is first of all the point about that, that it goes back to 1833.

Sir Laurence Jenkins: There was an expression in the Act of 1773 with regard to the laws that were repugnant to the laws of the realm. That was discussed a good deal in Buckingham's case, but the words that are now used first appear in the Act of 1833.

Sir John Simon: If your Lordship pleases.

ALLEGIANCE DEPENDS ON PROTECTION.

Mr. Ameer Ali: The words here are 'whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person." There must be some meaning to that. The idea is that allegiance depends on protection. It may be that the effect referred to is the effect on the minds of the people; it says "which may effect in any degree." what effect would it have on the minds of the people?

Sir John Simon: Your Lordship is in better position to tell me than I am to tell your Lordship.

Mr. Ameer Ali: I want to get with your assistance at what it means. The words are very carefully chosen "unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person". In a great measure the whole of the argument depends upon the construction of those words.

Sir John Simon: I should say from the point of view of an English lawyer that there are certain things which every constitutional lawyer will say he regards as part of the unwritten laws or constitution. They may not always be easy to state without incurring the suspicion of passing to a political from a legal point but I think the constitutional lawers at the time of James would have been much surprised if they had been told when they were discussing the Petition of Rights that was not so. I think they thought it was the foundation of the whole business, and very great authorities at that time would have agreed with them that it was a question of protection on the one hand and allegiance on the other. Even so high a prerogative lawyer as Lord Bacon referred to Calvin's case, which was a case of considerable importance to the proposition about allegiance on the one hand and protection on the other.

Viscount Cave: One view is that this section means you must not pass law which affect or alter the allegiance of British subjects. You must not set up a King in India or something of that kind something which transfers the allegiance of the British subjects. The other view which is put forward as I understand by you is that you must not pass a law which is so contrary to our constitution that British subjects in India may say: We will no longer owe allegiance to the King. That gives it a very wide meaning indeed, and that is the meaning which has been rejected in every case with which I have been acquainted hitherto.

NOT THE TRUE TEST.

Sir John Simon: I should be very sorry to appear to uphold the second view in the form in which your Lordship puts it. There are points which an advocate is confined even forensically. I should be the very last to say that the course of legislation whether valid or invalid would justify in any sense the repudiation of the duty of allegiance. That is not the true test. The point is this: There are certain fundamental and constitutional rights as Mr. Ameer Ali has just now said which are related to allegiance, and so far from it being contemplated that the allegiance of His Majesty's subjects in India can be undermined by a course or legislation, they are careful to say that legislation which might be of that character is invalid legislation and is not legislation at all. Therefore the proposition I put forward not that this is legislation which does undermine allegiance. My proposition is that it is legislation which is beyond the competence of the Indian Legislature to enact, because it is an invasion of the unwritten laws and constitution which stand and remain and which cannot be affected by the legislature in India and upon which the allegiance of His Majesty's Indian subjects depend. I venture to think the concluding words of the Judgment which my Lord Cave read lays a burden upon me which I am not required to accept. I repudiate it most vigorously. The point is really this I should like to deal in this connection with what my Lord Moulton put to me. Lord Moulton says: Your argument would tear up the Bengal Regulation of 1804 as much as anythin else. I venture to think that is not right for this reason. We are not getting down to another very fundamental thing; exactly what is Martial Law and how you describe it is a well known subject of disputation; but at any rate this is fairly well established that when you have an emergency so extreme that the ordinary courts are not available and active disturbance is going on, the right to deal with persons other than military persons by a process known as Martial Law exists within certain limits.

LIMIT OF NECESSITY.

I think it is sometimes said that the limit really is the limit of the necessity of the case, but at any rate, the view which is entertained in some quarters is that it was never competent and lawful for a non-military person to b dealt with by Court Martial is most certainly not an opinion which will be assented to in the Privy Council, because it was exactly the contrary proposition which was laid down in Murray's case, and although the precise limits may be in doubt I submit if and so far as you have state of great disturbance corresponding practically to open rebellion and revolt and the ordinary Courts are no longer available, when you have that situation the dealing with persons even though they are not military persons by the practice which is called Martial Law is justifiable. That of course was the whole point in Murray's case. That is what the regulation of 1804 does. It provides for that exactly by those steps. It says first of all we must have a situation in which there is rebellion or riot or waging war against the King. Secondly, we must have a situation which the ordinary Courts cannot deal with. Thirdly, we say here in terms persons who are taken redhtanded may be dealt with by Martial Law. That is not, with great respect, in conflict with wha some people call the unwritten constitution of the United Kingdom. That was th whole point in the Murray case, and was much discussed during the Boer War. All the authorities concurred, I think, t this extent, part of the law in Englan when you have open rebellion and disturbance and when the ordinary courts ar not available that you may deal with non military persons by a drum head Court martial. It is really a branch of the law of necessity. That is quite a different proposition from saying that at a time when the Criminal Courts are open an after the disturbance has passed and the riot is over that you may in cold bloo take persons who have never been caught in the act and you may proceed to lead evidence against them from which it is to be inferred by an abnormal tribunal that they are guilty of a charge not referred to in the Regulation of 1804 at all.

A STATEMENT IN FORM OF A REGULATION.

Lord Moulton: The Regulation of 1804 gives a power to suspend the ordinary Courts?

Sir John Simon: Yes.

Lord Moulton: Therefore according your argument it was an invalid act?

Sir John Simon: It is all conditioned, is it not, by the existence of a war which the British Government in India may be engaged or the existence of open Rebellion against the authority of the Government. That is at the bottom of page 79. It appears to me a statement in the form of a regulatoin of what many English lawyers would regard as being at any rate the limits of administration Martial Law as against civilians. I have put together my points as well as could. I am very glad to have been asked by your Lordships to deal rather more fully with the last one, and my submission is that now that the immediate anxieties of the time have cleared away, as I am happy to think they have the true conclusion on the point of law to arrive at that there was no legal authority in this special Commission when it purported to deal with these Appellants. The reasons for that I have already submitted to your Lordships.

Sir Laurence Jenkins: Is the order the Local Government not required. mean the order that has to be passed under Ordinance No. 4. I cannot see it. The Court is not brought into action or existence until there is that order of the Local Government. I am referring to the Ordinance at page 84 line 23. There has to be such an order.

Sir John Simon: The only reference can give your Lordship is in the Supplementary Appendix which the Crown have put in. It is only incidental but it does bear on what your Lordship says, It is to be found at the bottom of page 6 and the top of page 7. It is in the form of instructions. "Under the Martial Law (further extension) Ordinance, 1919, (Ordinance IV of 1919), the Local Government "may by general or special order direct that any Commission appointed under the said Ordinance shall try any person charged with any offence committed on or after the 30th March 1919, and there upon the provisions of the said Ordinance shall apply to such trials accordingly and a Commission may

(Continued on page 14.

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ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Dunera will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Ripon Club's dinner to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at 8-0 p. m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Dr. Tagore's lecture on Education in the University Convocation Hall at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad to preside.

SUNDAY, April 18.

Mails for Mauritius per s.s. Urlana via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 48th annual general meeting of shareholders at 4 p.m. at th head office, Oriental Buildings, Fort.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE HOSPITAL

The total subscriptions received towards the funds of the above institution amount to Rs. 36,13,152.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SHUKLA YAJURVEDI VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDAL.

The 3rd annual general meeting of th above Mandal will be held at Puntamb (district Ahmednagar) on Sunday the 18t instant.

DR. TAGORE'S LECTURE.

We are requested to state that a certain number of seats are reserved for ladies at the lecture on "Education" which will be delivered by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at the University Convocation Hall on Friday next at 5.45 p.m.

GRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Women's Institute, Prof. G. C. Bhate will deliver public lecture in Marathi today at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the library hall of the Institute. The subject of the lecture will be 'Real Wealth.'

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The following member the Parsi community have became the hons of the Parsi Central Association and have each paid Rs to the funds of the Association:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Sir Shapurji B. Broacha; Mr. Rustamji M. Kuka; Mr. Cursetjee Limjee; Mr. Cursetjee N. Wadia; Mr. Kavasji J. Sett; Mr. Darabshaw B. Dubash; Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia; Mr. Ardeshir H. Mama; Mr. Bapuji S. Patell; Mr. Hormusji C. Dinshaw; Mr. Shapurji Sohrabji; Mr. Nadirshaw E. Dinshaw; Mr. Nusserwanji M. Patell; Mr. Mehrwanji N. Mehta; Mr Edalji P. Gazdar; Mr. Motabhoy C. Gazdar; Mr. Ardashir S. Narielwala; Mr. M. F. Khan.

SIDDELAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Siddelay Ice manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of messrs. Nanga and Sayani, Alice Building, Fort, on Thursday, the 22nd instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

In the course of their report for the year 1919, the directors of the above Company state the Company has during the period under report, made a profit of Rs. 23,531-10-10, which includes the balance of Rs. 1,224-1-9 brought forward from the previous year. The directors recommend disposal of the above sum of Rs. 23,531-10-10 as under:—To pay a Divident at Rs. 9 per share (i.e.) 9 per cent absorbing Rs. 14,715; to carry to the Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 347; to carry to the Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 6,000; to carry to the Reserve Fund Rs. 1,000; to carry forward to the next year's account Rs. 1,469-10-10.

The directors are glad to say that the contract for the supply of Ice having expired on 31st December 1919 it has been renewed from that date on slightly more favourable terms than those for the previous year. The Company's property, viz., Building, Machinery, &c., has been covered by Insurance to the amount of Rs. 1,55,000.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

WEEKLY REPORT.

The total mortality 847 during the week ending April 10th was 8 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 45.43. As in the foregoing week, 40 deaths were due to influenza; the number of deaths from the diseases of the Respiratory System being 369 against 359 in the last week. 7 notifications of influenzal pneumonia, including 6 from different war hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 176 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Deducting 28 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 819 giving the death-rate of 43.45.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,554 and the death-rate 83; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) mortality 927 and the death-rate 49.21.

Cholera registered 1 attack which proved fatal. Small-pox registered 46 attacks (including 1 imported) and 23 deaths and plague, 17 attacks and 9 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 329 against 321 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 342 the average of the week during 1915-1919.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

121 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Sunday as against 233 on the corresponding day of last year and 157 in 1918. Three attacks and four deaths from plague, four attacks including one imported from Karachi and five deaths from small-pox and three deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

On Monday 113 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay as against 241 and 163 on the corresponding days of 1919 and 1918 respectively. Three attacks and one death from plague, six attacks and two deaths from small-pox and five attacks from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

At a meeting of the tenants residing in Mylapore (Madras) with Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer in the chair a resolution urging the Corporation and the Local Government to take steps to check the inordinate and growing increase in house rents and to regulate them so as to relieve the poorer and middle classes, was passed.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRAND OPERA SEASON.

The Russian Grand Opera Company, consisting of eighty-three ladies and gentleman will open at the Royal House on Thursday for a season, the first one being "Aida" one of Verdi's masterpieces. The overture to "Aida" will commence at half past nine, and it is especially requested that all visitors to the Royal Opera House will be seated, before the overture commences. The cast for "Aida" is as follows:—

The King of Egypt ..... Mr. K. Magsky.
Anneris, his daughter ... Miss Burskaye.
Aida, an Ethiopian slave ... Miss Guseiva.
Rhadames ..... Mr. Probrajensky
Ramfis, the High Priest ... Mr. Voinoff.
Amonasro, of Ethiopia ..... Mr. Ulianoff.
Conductor ..... Mr. Vasilieff

The Royal Opera House management has arranged that taxis may be ordered during the first two intervals ofAida, from a representative of a Taxi Company, who will be present in the Royal Opera House Gardens. This arrangement will hold good throughout the whole of the Grand Opera Season. Special trains will be run to various parts of the City at the conclusion of each performance. There will be two special train starting from the Royal Opera House tram terminus for Colaba, *via* Victoria Terminus Station. One special tram will leave the Royal Opera House tram terminus for Victoria Gardens. One special tram will leave the Sandhurst Bridge stopping plac for Prince's Dock, *via* Sandhurst Road.

GRAND OPERA IN BOMBAY

"AIDA" OPENS SEASON THURSDAY

The message is as follows:—

The Russian Grand Opera Company of eighty-three artistes including soloists, chorus, ballet and orchestra, which has had a very successful tour through the Far East, will open at the Grand Opera House on Thursday night with "Aida." The Overture commences at half past nine, by which time it is requested that all visitors to the Opera House will be seated.

"Aida" is a four act grand opera, each act comprising two scenes, except the third act, which is played on the Banks of the Nile, near the Temple of Isis. In the first act, the first scene represents square in Egypt, and the second, the Temple of Vulcan, Aida, the unknown daughter of King Amonasro lives at Memphis as a slave. Her father has made an incursion into Egypt to deliver her. Aida loves Radames, a young warrior, (who sings the Romanza "Heavenly Aida"), but has numerous rival in Amneris, the daughter of the king. (The duet by Radames—"In thy visage I trace," is here sung). Incited by Amneris, the high priest Ramfis declares that Radames has beeu selected by Isis to be the leader of the army against Amonasro. (Terzett, Adia, Amneris Radames "Oh Fate, o'er Egypt looming; and Battle Hymn—"On oh Nilus, sacred river, guard the shores"). Aida's heart is torn between her love for her father and for Radames, and she remains at Memphis, (Scena—"Return a conqueror.") On the change of scene, there are solemn ceremonies and dance of the priestesses. (Chorus of Priestesses—"O Mighty Ptha.") The installation of Radames as commander in chief follows:—(Prayer—Ramfis and chorus "O Mighty One, ghard and protect.")

SECOND ACT.

The second act opens with a scene representing a Hall in the apartments of Amneris, where festal dances and music precede a chorus or women—"Our Songs his glory prais ing." Amneris receives his slave Aid and cunningly draws from her the awowal of her love for Radames, Scena and Duet by Amneris and Aida—"The chances of war afflict thy people, poor Aida" and Dria by Aida—"O lover, O joy tormenting."

The scene changes to the Entrance Gate to the City of Thebes when Radames returns victorious. (Chorus of King and people—"Glory to Egypt, to Isis,") After a grand Triumphal march, Amthasro appears as a chaptive, unrecognised except by Aida. He declares that the Ethiopian king has been slain in battle. (Amonasro—"This my garment has told you already.") The prisoners are released at the request of Radames, and the grateful King of Egypt declares him his successor and the betrothed of his daughter.

Act three opens with a chorus of priests and priestness—"O thou who at Osiris art." Amanasro and Aida are held as hostages, Aida singing the aria—"O my dera country." Aida learns from Radames the position of the Egyption Army, (Duet, Radames and Aida—"Once again shalt thou gaze.") Radames only seemingly consents to be the husband of Amneris, and is persuaded through love for Aida to give her the information required by her father. (Duet by Radames and Aida—"Again I see thee,"") When Amonasro reveals his identity and flies with Aida, the despairing Radames allows himself to be taken prisoner. (Terzett, Amonasro, Aida, Radames—"I am dishonoured.")

The fourth act opens with the scene of a hall in the Temple of Justice where Amneris in a scene sings "My hated rival has escaped me." Amneris desires to save Radames, but he repulses her (Duet, Amneris and Radames "Now to the hall the priests proseed,"") and is condemned to death. The sentence is that he shall be buried alive (Judgment scene: Amneris, Ramfis, Radames—"Heavenly Spirit, descended.") In the change of scene, the lower portion of the stage shows the burial place in the Temple of Vulcan, and upper part represents the Temple itself. Aida has come to die with Radames (Scena and duet Radames and Aida—"I'le fatal stone now closes over me"). They accept their terrible fate. (Radames—"To die, so pure and lovely"), while Amneris prays above their tomb in the midst of the perfectly ceremonies.

The orchestra consists of twenty-five musicians who have been brought to this country, and there are two conductors—Mr. Vasileff and Mr. Furst.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

An extra selected star photoplay, featuring Bessie Love, showing at Imperial Cinema tonight is a screen adaptation of Ruth Bellmore Endicott's novel of the same name, which achieved the popularity of many editions and now is to be brought out, in popular form, illustrated by some of the quantity humorous and strikingly dramatic scenes of the picture play. The charming little actress supported by a specially selected cast, gives a flawless rendition of the supposedly orphaned girl left in charge of her bachelor uncle, Joseph Stagg, the leading merchant in the Maine village.

Bessie Love has never done better work in her entire career. She doesn't look a day over fourteen and acts just like a child of that age would act. She makes Carolyn a wistful, gentle and optimistic little soul, whose cheerful philosophy and yearning for affection, transform the lives of the older characters and solves a love problem that had been dead-locked almost before she was born.

The programme includes the latest Pathe Gazette a comic cartoon and Pathe review—a weekly, feature of the Imperial showing the wonders of this world in pictures.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS (1) BEAT BOMBAY RANGERS (1).

These two teams met in the tie in the above tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, when the Customs won by the substantial margin of six goals, the scores being seven goals to one. The game was really not so one-sided as the result indicates. The Customs had undoubtedly a greater share in attack, but all the same it should be admitted in fairness to the beaten team that the Rangers had quite a fair share in attack, but it had no sting behind and they fumbled most miserably in front of the Customs. The Customs attacked oftener during the initial in which they scored four goals, but thereafter, as the game wore on, the exchanges became fairly even, but, as previously stated, the Rangers in spite of their pressure on the Customs defence, finished very badly and missed fine chances of scoring. The Customs added three more goals to their previous score during the second period but the Rangers managed to reduce the margin of defeat just before the whistle sounded "No-time." Davis for the Customs scored the vrst, second and third goals and Knox scored the fourth during the first half. After ends had been changed Knox scored the fifth and seventh goals for the Customs, while Wright was responsible for the sixth goal. C. D'Sousa scored the only goal for the Rangers and the game thus ended in a win for the Customs as stated:—

The teams were:—

Customs.—Cowton; Dudley and Abrahams, Monra, Godfrey and Gordon, Barke, Wright, Knox, Davis and Clark.

Bombay Rangers.—D'Cunha; A. D'Souza and H. Powell; J. Pereira, Sodder and A. Rozario; B. Powell, H. Charlies, G. Fields, M. Powell and C. D'Sousa.

Umpires.—Major Brough and Mr. Nagporewalla.

NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB (1) BEAT PARSI HOCKEY CLUB (0).

A very weak and uninteresting display of scraggy hockey was the result of the meeting between these two teams on the Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, when the National Sporting Club in their second venture in the tournament won by the narrow margin of a goal. Warden scored the only goal in the game, which provided the spectators with many amusements in desultory hitting, slips and misses. The game needs no detailed description.

The teams were:—

National Sporting Club.—Nalaseth; R. Pavri and Bhabha; Pastakia, J. Omrigar and F. Pavri; Cooper, Warden, R. Omrigar, Mistri and Khajurina.

Parsi Hockey Club.—Baria; Bamboat and Bhujwalla; Suntoke, S. Mehta and Sircari; Postwalla, Taraporewalla, Bhoot, F. Mehta and Dastoor.

Umpires.—Messrs. Hamond and S. D'Souza

TO-DAY'S GAME.

St. Mary's v. St. Xavier's (Replay: Junior Aga Khan Cup final).

The Grant Medical College (A) play the Lusitanians (B) on Friday and the Parsi Cyclists play the B.E.S. Old Boys on Monday.

GROUNDING OF THE ARAS.

A MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston held a Marine Court of Enquiry, with Mr. C. M. Redhead Master of "Syria" and Mr. James Wilkie Master of s.s. "Patricia" as members, into the circumstances attending the grounding of the "Aras". Mr. Milne and Mr. Robinson acted as assessors.

Mr. J. C. Bowen appeared for Government; Mr. Caroe appeared for Capt. Douglas Nesbit.

Captain Nesbit said the speed of "Aras" is 10 knots and her gross tonnage 3216.76. He held a Board of Trade certificate of Competency. He left Abadan on the 2nd February with cargo of fuel and oil. She was a tank steamer. At the time of the accident there was an error in the compass showing 3 degrees west. He subsequently found it showing South 76 degrees East. On the morning of the 10th February he was approaching Bombay.

Continuing he said he did not see the light owing to the heavy smoke and the hazy condition hanging over the harbour. The depth of the sea at that time was about 24.44 feet. The whole light-house was obscured and he could only take danger angle; everything of the town was obscure; he reckoned a mile and a half from the prongs, a safe distance for him. He commenced taking bearings just before she struck. He took the distance by the danger angle. She struck at 9.2 a.m. the rock on the bow. The engines were full speed astern. The helm was put hard soon as she touched. On the starboard side also he found rock. He went astern and at 9.6 a.m. it stopped. She never lost headway. Her bottom was grating on the rock. When she struck he blew and she was making water very slowly. At 9-25 a.m. he took pilot. After taking pilot he proceeded to the anchorage.

After some further evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

Churches of all denominations in India are preparing to observe Sunday, April 18, as Temperance Sunday. The observance of the day follows a request sent out from London, England, by the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union which will be holding its Convention in London on that date. The Countess of Carlisle is President of the World's W. C. T. U. and signed the call. The day will be recognised in England with services held in many of the Cathedrals and largest churches, such as Westminster Abbey, Westminster Catholic Cathedral, The City Temple, Westminster Chapel, Marylebone Presbyterian Church and Kingsway Hall.

The subject on which sermons will be preached is total abstinence. It is expected the day will be observed throughout all India. Delegates from India will be in attendance at the World's Convention in London.

The O.S.K. steamer Indo Maru, which left Bombay on the 11th March, arrived at Kobe on the 10th instant.

The mail steamer Morea which left Bombay on the 27th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Monday the 11th instant.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

HUGE PROTEST MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

Seldom has Bandra witnessed a more largely attended meeting than the one held on Sunday evening in the spacious hall of St. Andrews' School to protest against the order of the Collector of Thana postponing the Bandra Municipal elections which were to come off on Monday the 12th inst. It was a meeting, of men of all communities, irrespective of caste or creed.

Mr. G. H. B. Radcliffe, was voted to the chair.

Speaker after speaker denounced the chronic maladministration of the Bandra Municipality and the unwarranted and strange behaviour of its President Mr. Rajaram Tukaram Padwal. The speakers said the Collector had absolutely no right to postpone the elections once he had fixed the date and made their point clear by citing authorities on the subject. The chairman remarked that the conduct of the President was often reprehensible but this last action of his in connection with the postponement bordered on Bolshevism.

Another speaker in the course of his eloquent speech observed that there had been a great deal of grandiloquent talk about the grandiose scheme for the lighting of Bandra with electricity, while as a matter of fact from his own personal experience he could say that recently when returning to Bandra late at night, all the way from the station to his house at the foot of the Bandra Hill (the main thoroughfare of Bandra) he saw only two municipal lights burning, one of them being outside the President's house.

Mr. Patwardhan, M.A., LL.B., who made forcible speech said, one could get a idea of how efficiently the Municipality managed its affairs from the fact that their debts amounted to Rs. 80,000, most of the creditors being big folks, It will be remembered in this connection that at a Municipal meeting somo time ago it transpired that the President had a large amount of arrears of taxes to pay and one of the Councillors present questioned why a distress warrant was not issued against him as would be done in the case of others. The President had no explanation to offer.

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—

1. That this Meeting of the Ratepayers and Citizens of Bandra strongly protest against the action of the Collector of Thana in withholding the Municipal elections fixed for 12th April.

Proposed by:—Dr. P. A. Dias, L.M.&S.
Seconded by:—Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, B.A., J.P.
Supported by Messrs. Jos. DeMello and G. R. Chaubal.

2. That this meeting is emphatically of opinion that having regard to the complaints levelled against the present Municipal administration, the criticism that has peared, from time to time, in the papers with reference to its working and the actual conditions prevailing in Bandra, the term of office of the present Board should not be extended beyond May, 1920, and urges that an early date be fixed for holding the election.

Proposed by:—Mr. G. M. Gupte, Advocate
Seconded by:—Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor.
Supported by:—Mr. N. H. Moons, Bar-at-Law.

3. That the representation read be adopted.

Proposed by:—Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Solicitor.
Seconded by:—Dr. Patwardhan, M.A., LL.B.

4. That the President be authorised to send a telegram requesting the Commissioner, Northern Division, to delay passing orders pending receipt of representation and to forward the copies of resolutions I and 2 and a representation to the Collector, the Commissioner, Northern Division and to his Excellency the Governor in Council.

Proposed by:—Mr. Augustus Perreira.
Seconded by:—Dr. M. Tendulkar.

5. That a Committee consisting of the President, Messrs. M. H. Moos, Jas D'Monte, G. M. Gupte, Dr. P. A. Dias, Mr. Dr. Almeida be appointed to take the necessary steps to obtain the decision of Collector's orders and to get an early date fixed for holding the election.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIE

The Hon. Mr. Lionel Davidson, arrived in Madras on the 12th from Colombo.

* * * * *

A Pachmari message says:—Mr. Standon, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty in connection with the Reforms.

* * * *

The Seventh Session of the Gujarat Sahitya Parishad to be held next year has been invited to Eavanaghar.

* * * *

An Association of twenty gentlemen has been organised at Rajkot to provide all possible facilities for Bania widows desirous of remarriage.

* * * *

A Turkish prisoner tried to escape from the Rangoon Prisoners' War Camp. A bugle call was blown when all members of the Thayetmyo Club hurrying out, the prisoner was shot by a sentry but not killed.

* * * *

A Rangoon message dated April 12 says:—A disastrous fire broke out on Thursday afternoon at Alanmyo when Messrs. Jamal Brother's cotton mills and three godowns stocked with cotton were gutted, the adjoining oil mills escaped. The fire was visible from the opposite side of the Irrawaddy.

* * * *

The Third Sahachar' Sammelan will be celebrated in Baroda from April 15th to 19th, when discourses and Kirtans will be given by Shrimati Jayantidevi Shrimati Padmaben Professor Rania and others. Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore is expected to attend the Sammelen one of these days.

JALLIANWALLA.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

BOMBAY'S TOTAL RS. 3,02,128.

	Rs.
Amounts previously acknowledged	2,77,800
Mr. Chimanlal Virchand	200
Mr. Kalyandas Jugmohandas Samaldas	51
Mr. Nathalal Harjiwandas	25
A Sympathiser	200
Through Pandit Lalan	163/3
Through Bai Gangaben	545/8
Mr. C. B. Nanavati	100
Mr. Manmohandas Kalidas	151
Mrs. Surajmal Halmadru	500
Miss Ratnibai Surajmal	100
Miss Shantibai Surajmal	50
Mr. Kalyandas Harkisondas	51
Mr. Gokaldas Khimji	100
A Sindhi	40
A Hindoo Lady	50
Bai Fateina Tyabji	20
Bachibai	100
A Gentleman through Bhai Lalan ...	101
Talura Tyabji	100
Mr. Manilal Mokamchand Shah	101
Mr. Khimji Assar Virji	2,500
Mr. C. M. Cama	500
Mr. Narandas V. Dossa	501
Mr. Chaturbhai Bhawanidas	501
Mr. Madhavdas G. L. Pasta	501
Mr. Devji Umersey	51
Mr. A. R. B. N.	25
Mr. N. L. Phadke (Thana)	25
Mr. V. K. Modi	51
Mr. R. S. P.	25
Messrs. P. D. Asher and Co.	101
A Sympathiser	25
Mr. Krishnaji Kelaaker and Friends	39/9/3
Mr. Karsondas Hirji	51
Mr. Tribhowandas Haridas	25
Messrs. Jamnadas Laxmidas and Co.	101
Through Mr. Rughnathji Dajibhai Desai	43/8
Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Desai	151
Mr. Trikamdas Purushottamdas	50
Mr. Sunderlal Manekla	50
Mr. Thakorlal Hiralal	50
Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors ...	100
Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai	50
Mr. Framji B. Patell	100
Messrs. H. Anik and Co.	101
Messrs. Manilal and Kher.	100
Mr. Maganlal Motilal Vasa	100
Mr. Nandlal M. Bhuta	25
Mr. Keshavlal L. Shah	25
Mr. R. F. Kharas	25
Mr. Ambalal Shamaldas	250
Through a Sympathiser:— Aga H. M. Ali Rs. 50; Mr. G. R. Jackson, Rs. 5; Mr. Ardeshir Namdar, Rs. 30; A Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 25; Mr. N. D. Mehta, Rs. 20; Mr. Gustash Namdar, Rs. 5; Mr. P. D. Pandole, Rs. 100; Mr. F. Rattonshaw, Rs. 20; and others, Rs. 465	720
Through Cotton Brokers, ... over	10,000
Mr. Khimji Vishram	2,500
Mr. Mirjamal Motilal	1,101
Mr. Harnandrai Fulchand	1,100

GENERAL DYER.

HAS LEFT FOR ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 12.

The "Tribune" understands that General Dyer left Jullundur last week en route to England.

JALLIANWALLA BAUGH MEMORIAL.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly permit me to bring through the columns of your journal, to the notice of the Committee appointed and authorised to settle the form and shape of the Jallianwalla Baugh Memorial, a suggestion as to the form the memorial should take. It was reported a few days ago that the Committee propose to have a garden round the Baugh. If it is true, I beg to submit that it is a beginning at the wrong end. For, of all things on earth, a garden is the last thing which is capable of inducing the visitors to the Baugh to recollect the most painful memories connected with it. A garden is not the right sort of thing to serve as a memorial in such cases. The idea of a garden is associated with the idea of rest, pleasure and enjoyment. It would be a pity if the memorial take any such form which admits the possibility of its being converted into a place of rest resort at any future time.

I take it, Sir, that it is the intention of the Committee to erect a memorial which will fit in with the incidents. If so, the memorial must be of such a form that it will recall to the visitors the tragedy enacted on the 13th of April 1919. If the memorial is to be a national place of pilgrimage, if it is to be a national place of worship, if it is to serve as a reminder that it was there that India's lamp of liberty was first lighted, and if it is to enkindle in the mind of future generation the idea of self-sacrivce, all ideas of ease, pleasure and rest must be divorced from it. It must be a grim fact, rough and imposing. It must also be awe-inspiring and it must compel the visitors to it to be lost in sadness and contemplation. What suggests itself to me is this.

The memorial proper should consist of a massive and strongly-built column not less than 300 ft. high. At the base of the column a short and correct history of the incidents must be [illegible] the [illegible] be [illegible] of [illegible]

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

"A REGULAR SUPPORTER OF THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT", after describing the inconveniences suffered on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. line by daily visitors to the Tournament, suggests that a second class bhogie carriage should be attached to every train Up or Down after 3 p.m. till 7-45 p.m. til the end of the Tournament.

G. P. SRIVASTAVA, General Secretary of the All-India Central Posto-o-R. M. S. Association informs all employes of the Postal Department that this central Association has its head-quarters at Moradabad and that it is ready to affiliate district and provincial associations, whether Postal or R. M. S. or combined and also to incorporate the big territorial ones into it. Information and copies of the rules and regulations may be had on application.

S. V. KAMAT says that as nearly 98 per cent of the people of Kanara District know Kanarese, the study of Kanarese should be made compulsory, while the study of Marathi, like that of any other language may be made optional, for the prevalence of one tongue throughout a district facilitates the process of creating political conscionsness in the district.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the last month I appealed to the Sheriff of Bombay and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association Bombay, through the English and Gujarati daily papers, to convene a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay, to help the cause of British East African Indians, but it must be stated with a deep feeling of sorrow that my appeal has not been responded to.

After I addressed my letters to the press we have got amongst us Mr. C. F. Andrews who has stated to a representative of the press that he regarded the situation in British East Africa as grave, also the racial bitterness there is increasing. Not only does Mr. Andrews inform us of the [illegible] of our brethren as grave, but from a message, which His Highness the Aga Khan has received, we find that in case India will not rise to protect the rights and interests of the British East African Indians, the gates of that country will for ever be closed against Indians.

The leaders and the members of the Imperial Legislative Council are waiting to see what report the Government receives from Sir Benjamin Robertson, who according to the Government's statement, has gone to East Africa as the Government representative but from the interview which the Zanzibar Association had of Sir Benjamin on the 11th February the public of that country has been led to believe that he is going to B. E. A. as a traveller or a visitor and not as the Government's representative. (It is desired that some light will be thrown by the Government of India on this). Sir Benjamin is at present in South Africa where a Commission has begun its sittings from the 17th inst. to enquire into the Indian question and the enquiry, it is believed, will not be over before the end of this month at least. After that period he will go to East Africa and Uganda and will institute his enquiries. (This is the supposition based if he is the representative of the Government). It is further believed that he will take about a fortnight (in the minimum) to finish his job in East Africa and Uganda. The Journey from South Africa to Bombay takes about twenty days, so his report will not be ready either for the public or for the Government at least before the end of May 1920.

Lord Milner, Reuter informer us, returned to England on the 26th ultimo; it is hoped that he will start the long expected discussion with I. E. the Governor of B.E.A., who is in England from last November and both these personages will decide the B.E.A. Indians' fate in England very shortly

I once more appeal to the kind hearts of the citizens of Bombay, the members of the Imperial Citizenship Association, the Sheriff of Bombay and everybody in general to organise for a mass meeting of the Bombay peoples in order to get for East African Indian a Royal Commission forthwith and delay in the final decision in England till impartial official statement is out and to render every assistance which they could give to them.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. DESAI.

239, Ghashiram's Pole Khadia,
Ahmedabad, April 11.

cient funds remain after this, a memorial hall not unlike that of a Grecian amphitheatre may be constructed touching the base of the column which may be used for all national gatherings. There should absolutely be no vegetation of any sort in the spot covered by the term "Jallianwalla Baugh." A *sanctum sanctorum* zone must be created around the column within which no human being should be allowed to enter without taking off his shoes and head dress. Monuments depicting the several forms of indignities, such as public whipping, crawling, etc., inflicted on the inhabitants must be erected and fixed in prominent places so as to attract the gaze of visitors.

The main purpose of the memorial must be to make all visitors to it sad when they return. There should be nothing in the neighbourhood which would please any of our senses. It cannot be denied that a national victory, has been gained at the Jallianwalla Baugh, though at a heavy cost. Can there be anything else more symbolical of victory than a column? The lamp which will burn at the top will be the symbol of liberty and the oil that feeds the lamp will represent the spirit of renaissance. Therefore it will be most apt to have a column with a burning lamp for the memorial. Whatever form it might take it shall not be one which will satisfy the physical cravings of man.—Yours etc.,

N. V. SARMA

Girgaum, April 13.

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A book on the Clinical Notes on the Physiotherapic Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, more especially—Tuberculosis and Pneumonia, by Dr. G. Pagenstecher, Mexico, will be sent free to the Medical Profession on request.

GODREJ'S SAFES

1 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

372 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 191-.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, April 14, 1920.

A CAPITALIST OUTBURST.

The address which Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy delivered before the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowner's Association was characterised by an amazing outburst against Labour and its friends. We do not generally expect from a chairman of a body like the Millowners' Association a calm, considered and, on the whole, disinterested and far-seeing pronouncement on the subject of Labour. Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, we believed, did not belong to the ordinary run of Millowners. From a man, who has some pretensions to culture enabling him to take a long view of Labour in relation to Industry and the State, and, above all, one who has had some achievement of public service to his credit, we expected a more dispassionate survey of the Labour question and a more charitable appreciation of the work done by others in a cause which they believed to be just and patriotic. Writing about the last strike, we stated that the main cause which prevented the Millowners from drawing the men to themselves by a gesture of humanity was nothing but the recalcitrance induced by a life-long habit of slave-driving and the conceit born of ever-accumulating riches earned not by the sweat of the brow. Mr. Rahimtoola's speech, we regret to say, has impressed us as reflecting this attitude of mind which has kept the average Millowner of Bombay apart from his employees. We have read his speech several times in order to find some ground to correct our first impression. But the more we have read the speech, the greater and more distressing has been our surprise that Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy should so singularly have failed to rise above the ancient prejudices and superstitions of his class and to realise the responsibility that an employer of Labour owes both to his employees and to the State. How is this realization to come about? It can come about only by recognising that Labour has rights to enjoy as well as duties to perform and that in so far as these rights are denied to it the best interests of the State, of which the worker is no less valuable a member than the Capitalist, are jeopar- [illegible] outburst on a future occasion. What we are concerned with for the present is to emphasise that the attitude of mind with which he has chosen to examine the Labour question is as misguided as it is mischievous. It is certainly not calculated to promote that calm consideration of the question which would lead to an early and adequate solution. The chief mischief of this attitude of mind is the persistence in the ancient and atrocious notion that the Millowner has a proprietory right over his "hands." This accounts for Mr. Rahimtoola's aversion to an "agitator" like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar trespassing on this "preserve" of the Millowner. The head and front of Sir Narayan's offence was that he espoused the cause of the strikers when they were driven to despair by the disgraceful callousness of their employers who had not an adequate sense of justice and humanity to accede to, if not to anticipate the demand of the men for a wage that would enable them to keep body and soul together in a period of abnormally high prices what time the Millowners themselves enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity built out of their life-blood! For that humane and patriotic work Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has earned the appreciation and gratitude of all right-thinking men who will appraise Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy's vapourings against him at their true worth as the cheap sneers of a capitalist in temper who has not yet realised the potency of the new world forces which have everywhere brought Capital face to face with Labour and which are clamouring for an early adjustment of the relation between the two on a basis that will secure to the worker the full requirements of a civilized modern life and will give to Capital nothing more than what is strictly due to it—not certainly the power which it now possesses to rob the worker of a large portion of the product of his labour.

Whether the adjustment comes in this country without the bitter struggle experienced by the West will depend mainly on the extent to which the capitalists are amenable to the appeal to reason. Hitherto the Millowners have had practically no other aim but to secure the maximum of profit out of the industry without giving adequate consideration to the dues of Labour—to the right of the worker to be recognised as a human being and not merely a "hand." It will be the imperative duty of "agitators" like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to see that this appeal is made with sufficient strength and skill. Because, as an eminent writer on the subject has said: "This is the special service which the scattering of intellectuals, deserters from the upper class and bourgeois creeds, is best capable of rendering to the cause of democracy. For they have liberated themselves and can, therefore, help to liberate others from that fear of thought that self-imposed inner servitude, which is the greatest enemy of human progress." "Men" writes Mr. Bertrand Russell,

"fear thought as they fear nothing else on earth—more than ruin, more even than death. Thought is subversive and revolutionary; thought is merciless to privilege, established institutions and comfortable habits; thought is anarchic and lawless, indifferent to authority, careless of the well-tried wisdom of ages. Thought looks into the pit of hell and is not afraid. It sees man a feeble speck, surrounded by unfathomable depths of silence, yet it bears itself proudly, as unmoved as if it were lord of the universe. Thought is great and swift and free, the light of the world, and the chief glory of man."

Evidently the last strike and the wave of public sympathy for the strikers which it evoked gave a shock to Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy's comfortable beliefs. Hence his temper. When he is able calmly to recall the strike in its true perspective he will, we trust, *think* deeply over the lesson it has to teach to his class.

MR. PATEL'S SECOND MISSION.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel is sailing for England to-day for the purpose of representing to the Secretary of State, the Joint Select Committee and the House of Commons the Congress point of view in regard to the Draft Rules and Regulations made by the Government of India under the Reform Act. We wish him success in his mission. It will be remembered that the propaganda committee which met at Delhi on the 21st of March had unanimously elected Mr. Patel to proceed to England immediately for the purpose. The matter was then referred to the All-India Congress Committee which by overwhelming majority confirmed the election. Mr. Patel had asked for a week's time to decide. There were friends, particularly in Gujarat, who were of opinion that Mr. Patel's presence was indispensable in this country at the present juncture for organising the elections. There were others who strongly pressed Mr. Patel to proceed to England and advocate the Congress view on the draft Rules and Regulations, particularly in view of the fact that the Government of India had deliberately refused to accept the cooperation of the Congress on the Advisory Committee. We are glad Mr. Patel has decided to go. We hope he will be able to return early enough, in August, to take active part in the electioneering campaign in the Presidency which will be in full swing by that time. As for his own election, we assure Mr. Patel that whether he is in this country by the time or not, he has merely to announce his candidature for any Council he wishes to stand for and he will, we have no doubt, be returned unopposed. Mr. Patel is a full time worker in the cause of the country. He has for several years given up his profession and devoted himself wholeheartedly to public work. His achievement as a member of the Bombay Council as well as of the Imperial Council are too well known to need mention. Mr. Patel piloted his Compulsory Education Bill with great tact, ability and persistence and was congratulated on the occasion both by officials and non-officials alike. His work in the domain of Local Self Government beats all record. Only last year he successfully piloted in the Imperial Council a Bill on Negotiable Instruments which the Law Member described as a very important and useful measure of legislation. In fact, Mr. Patel's work in the Legislative Councils speaks volumes for his industry and courage. His work as General Secretary of the Congress and a member of the Congress Deputation in England is fresh in the minds of the people. The Congress Deputation in their report refers to it in very glowing terms. The Labour Party, in their official message to the Amritsar Congress, made special reference to the excellent work done by Mr. Patel in England. The Draft Rules and Regulations will, we are told, shortly be published by the Government of India. Any suggestions or criticisms on them should be sent as early as possible to Mr. Patel. With his capacity for hard work and persistence to the utmost, he will be able to do good by his present mission. In case the country is disappointed, it will have no cause to blame itself for default when such a worker as Mr. Patel was commissioned to represent it.

Notes of the Day.

Ireland and America.

Lord French has opined that the Irish question would never breed Anglo-American enmity. Lord French is not a great authority on international relationships and we have to be guided by indications that are more decisive than the private optimism of individuals. The leaving of the Irish question as a festering sore, is a menace to Anglo-American harmony, and though it cannot seriously promote "enmity", it may chill cordial relations. More than three State-assemblies in the United States have declared their sympathy with the Irish and received Thomas De Valera as a distinguished missionary of freedom. In other States, there is strong feeling in favour of the Irish and if a plebiscite is taken in the States, there would be remarkable signs of sympathy. There are at least three reasons for it. Firstly, there is a large section of Irish settlers in America who, while being absorbed in the new population, have ardent sympathy for the country of their origin. The emigration of the Irish from Ireland is one of the most pathetic features of Irish discontent in the nineteenth century. The Pilgrim Fathers left Britain on account of religious persecution. The stream of Irish exiles was caused by the oppressive conditions of Ireland. The Irish had little on which to thrive in their land and all the evils of absentee landlordism, ruthless evictions and growing pauperism conspired against the Irish. The procession out of the country was not dissimilar to the venture of the "Mayflower" exiles, the motive of risk being not religious, but economic.

The Bitter Truth.

It is the fashion of British blue-bloods to refer to the Irish element in America as among the dregs of the earth, without honour and even conspiring against noble Britain. The question of appreciating their character is immaterial; the fact is that there is an active Irish element without much veneration for the honour or professions of Britain. In any company of men and women, eulogy of Britain becomes impossible with an Irish malcontent to scoff at history and in scorching words to denounce the philanthropic premisses of British rule. A few words of bitterness, with allusions to personal sufferings or real experiences of ruthlessness, are sufficient to destroy the growth of goodwill. We read the other day in the Washington "Times" that the Americans had discovered that British rule in India was as dishonourable and bloodstained as Turkish rule in Armenia. Knowing the presumption about Turkish rule, the statement becomes unfair for superficial critics to make. But it shows how difficult it is to maintain a reputation for honesty in any scheme of civilising others.

Facts That Chill.

There is in America a second class of people hostile to the British. The German settlers are naturally no admirers of the British and they lose no chance of placarding iniquities and helping the Irish who, with more genuine grievances, are bitter against Britain and could make a real indictment of British rule, in which the present generation of Britons would concur. The third class of people are those who without any affinities of blood, to make them hostile, look upon British foreign policy as designedly aggrandising and inconsistent with professions of freedom. In the discussions of the Senate, members asked awkward questions about the "eventual" emancipation of Ireland and India. Several harangued to the effect that the practical annexation of Egypt against the will of the people was an outrage on freedom. They were surprised at the quiet manner in which Persia was made into a respectable dependency. If the Russian sphere of influence vanished, the opportunity, they said, ought to have been taken of ceasing the "strangling of Persia"—the phrase of an American administrator who offered to rescue Persia from financial complications in twelve years. This class of independent observers carry weight with the American public and as it is difficult to think well of a rival, the easier course of deprecating them is followed, especially with the impetus of adverse opinions.

Americans Exonerated of Murder.

Lord French absolved Americans from having provided Irish assassins. That is very good; but it is not very flattering to be told that you are not a cut-throat or miscreant. The question whether the mutual esteem of Britain and America is affected by the Irish welter is no longer problematical. Even in Australia, Irish settlers are bitter against Britain and the votes of the Irish were material in the defeating of the Conscription Bill. When Mr. Lloyd George first spoke of the present Irish Bill, he made no less than seven allusions to American history to support his argument against secession. They were meant for the edification of Americans who would not believe that the decision of Lincoln against the withdrawal of the Southern States, was not applicable to the corrupt union between Britain and Ireland in the early years of the nineteenth century. The American States had voluntarily coalesced and wrought their independence. They formed the same nation and they fought, not over the fundamental question of Union or independence, but over the slave-trade. Separation of a few States on an issue of domestic economy, Lincoln openly condemned. The Irish parallel is not very apposite, because the union is not one of the same nation or made voluntarily. Many Americans recall the parallel of 1750 when the American colony was in the ferment of disaffection.

A Fussy Start.

The preparations for receiving the Prince of Wales have had a rather circuitous start. The holding of a preliminary meeting for the sake of holding a public meeting is more fussy than businesslike. A committee of important gentlemen was appointed, for the purpose of convening a public meeting in the little gathering of Monday last. There are no measures to be arduously "concerted" for the calling of a public meeting. What is usual is to send a requisition of citizens to the Sheriff, and it is for him to appoint a date for the meeting. In Calcutta a large number of citizens have signed a requisition to the Sheriff for the holding of a public meeting at an early date. The appointment of an "executive" committee in Bombay to exert themselves towards the holding of a public meeting, seems to be a supererogatory measure. The meeting can be called without the good offices of an "executive" Committee. We suppose that when the public meeting is held the Committee will cease to exist, but the "preliminary" function gave some citizens the chance of warning climbers that there should be no hole-and-corner procedure for the monopolisation of credit.

Training the Burmese.

In a paper read before the East India Association recently Sir Harvey Adamson, in denying the fitness of the Burmese for self-governing institutions and urging caution in conferring on that people the boon of "Reforms," is reported to have asserted that the Burmese were at least 50 years behind the *intelligentsia* of India in political development. Apart from the question whether this is so, it may be legitimately asked whether, if it were a fact, it is very creditable to the bureaucracy which has been managing the show in Burma for the last half a century. Sir Harvey Adamson complains that the general level of education among the Burmese is very low. The reasons for this deplorable state of things are not far to seek. The Burmese have been systematically "starved" in the matter of education. The latest budget estimates of the province furnish an eloquent testimony to the solicitude shown by the local bureaucracy to make the Burmese "fit for self-governing institutions." Only a paltry 46 lakhs of rupees have been allocated to Educational expenditure during 1920-21, while no less than 167.42 lakhs have been reserved for the police. The educational expenditure amounts to a bare five per cent. of the total expenditure of the year, while the police expenditure amounts to 22 per cent. of the total. Is it any wonder, in these circumstances, that the Burmese should be educationally and politically behind the people of other provinces? As the "Rangoon Mail" observes, one would imagine from the above figures that instead of being civilised by the influence of the British Government, the Burmese are gradually being turned into thieves and cut-throats.

Scientific Research in India.

Apart from the researches of Drs. Bose and Ray and a few other younger men, the achievements of modern India in the field of scientific investigation do not amount to much. There are several Scientific Departments of the Government of India each of which maintains a costly establishment, but their annual outturn of work, saving perhaps that of the Botanical and Medical Departments, can hardly be said to be of any outstanding merit. The Board of Scientific Advice for India has just issued a report on the working of the various Departments during the year 1918-19 and it may be useful to [illegible] some of the more prominent activities [illegible] period. In the department of Applied Chemistry, both agricultural and forest, beyond a few experiments, no solid achievement was recorded during the year. Indeed we read in regard to Forest Chemistry: "Owing to the absence on leave of Mr. Puran Singh work at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has during the period under review been confined mainly to ordinary routine analysis. No research work of any importance has been undertaken." That because one man is on leave all research work should come to a dead-stop, speaks volumes for the perfunctory interest which so important a branch of research evokes among the official scientists of this country. In the department of Astronomy, some good work was done in the field of spectroscopic research by the Kodaikanal observatory. A series of Venus plates taken after the superior conjunction of Venus with the Sun on Nov. 24th, 1918, have given remarkable results lending weight to the view advanced by a German astromer recently about the deflection of the light of the Sun by Venus. This research has yielded as by-products two other interesting results. "Strong evidence has been obtained that Venus rotates in the same direction and with the same order of velocity as the Earth, and secondly, a marked difference has been found in the relative intensity of the green and violet regions of the spectrum in Venus compared with a brightly illuminated terrestrial cloud. This suggests that the [illegible] of Venus is either cloudless or, if clouded as is generally believed, then the atmosphere above the clouds must be strongly receptive for violet light."

Some Results.

In the department of Economic Botany, experiments were continued in the direction of producing a profitable long-stapled variety of cotton and improved varieties of sugarcane. Some good results are reported to have been obtained in the improvement of Cawnpore-American Cotton. As regards sugarcane Mr. Barber has urged the foundation of an Imperial Sugar Bureau whose "whole duty will be to collect and collate results obtained in various directions and to be in a position to assist the isolated efforts in different parts of the country with sound advice, based on experience gained by a general survey of the work done in India now and in the past and that accomplished in other countries." Every year that passes makes it increasingly imperative that India should look to herself for her sugar supplies. With her vast resources and the considerably large sugarcane areas she already possesses, there is no reason why India should not be self-supporting as she was until a few decades ago in the matter of her sugar supplies. The labours of the Sugar Committee, it is to be hoped, will result in giving a powerful stimulus to the industry in this country. In the department of Forestry, the enquiry into the possibility of making paper-pulp from bamboo, which, we are told, has now been in progress for about ten years, was continued during the year and has resulted in the creation of one factory and the granting of leases to three firms, two of which have placed orders for plant, while several other applications are being considered. There is undoubtedly a bright future for the paper industry in India. In the medical field the study of the influenza epidemic and [illegible]

PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

"RENDER REPETITION IMPOSSIBLE"

VINDICATION OF BRITISH JUSTICE DEMANDED.

In connection with the National Week, a public meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League and the National Union, was held on the open space near the French Bridge, Bombay, last night, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. There was a very large attendance, among those present, besides the Chairman, being Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Kassim, Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Mr. Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhry, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Jamnadas K. Mehta, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, and others.

After the message of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who was unable to attend the meeting, was read by Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. M. A. Jinnah rose to speak.

MR. M. A. JINNAH

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said after the message that had been read out to them from one of the greatest poets of the world, he would cry in his ordinary language to say a few words. The object of the meeting, they must have learnt from the terms of the resolution. The terms of the resolution, to put it shortly, were: that while we condemned the excesses that might have been committed by the mob under provocation, they wished in this public meeting to make it clear that those who were responsible for the horrible barbarities in the Punjab should be dealt with in the severest possible manner. It was almost impossible to speak of the Punjab in a restrained language. "That death-trap in the Jallianwalla Bagh, which I witnessed last December, would move even the stones. That horrible butchery was committed in the name of law and order. ("Shame, shame"). I have tried to find out one single word in which the Punjab barbarities can be described. The only word that I can use is, that it was an act of the greatest cowardice ("hear, hear") on the part of those who butchered innocent, armless men, who had met there constitutionally to express their feelings and grievances. We all know the origin and the cause of the people being disturbed in their minds at that moment. It was that Black Act, known as Rowlatt Act. (Shame). Instead of listening and paying any attention to public opinion, instead of meeting the just and the rightful grievances of the people, we had Martial Law administered in the most disgraceful manner in the Punjab. A short time ago, the announcement was made that the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu, had declared his intention to withhold the publication of the Hunter Committee's report with a view to take some action along with the publication of the report. When I read that, I confess, I felt serious misgivings about that declaration of the Secretary of State. I hope that Mr. Montagu is aware that the feeling about the Punjab is so strong that no half measures will do. That in a way is unfortunate, because by this intention of his he is anticipating the verdict of the people on the Hunter Committee's report. I am very glad, whatever may be the opinions of the different sections in this country, that we have a most carefully considered and a most scrupulously worded report of the Special Committee appointed by the National Congress of which Mahatma Gandhi (cheers) was the life and soul. Even Anglo-Indian papers have acknowledged that that report treats the whole episode with honesty and scruples. We, therefore, demand that the recommendations made in that report,—which report is made by Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues, who stand so pre-eminently in the public mind, and are, therefore, the trusted leaders of the country—should be given effect to and that Dyer (shame) unworthy of the name of a soldier, because he was not a soldier, but a coward, should be dismissed. ("Certainly"). He said that an armoured car was kept outside, because he could not take it in after he had finished all his ammunition. He left the wounded and the dying there, because it was not his business. If it is the blackest spot on the Government of Great Britain to retain that man in office for a single moment we urge that he should be immediately dismissed from his command. I do not wish to keep the audience any longer, for there are many other speakers. I will now call upon Mr. Gandhi to move the first resolution."

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay is of opinion that whilst mob excesses at Amritsar although committeed after grave provocation were worthy of condemnation, the deliberate and calculated massacre without warning by General Dyer of innocent, unarmed and otherwise defenceless men at Jallianwalla Bagh was an unexempled act of barbarity and hopes that the Government of India and the Imperial Government will take such steps as to render impossible a repetition of such barbarity and other similar barbarities committed by responsible officers in the Punjab during the period of the Martial Law administration and hopes that recommendations made by the Punjab Subcommittee of the Indian National Congress will be carried out in their entirety."

Mr. Gandhi said they had heard Dr. Tagore's message, and he could say that the acts of barbarity perpetrated by some officials in the Punjab could not have been condemned in more seething terms than those used by the great poet. He entirely agreed with the Chairman that the acts committed by General Dyer were unworthy of a soldier and were such as would befit only a coward. Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said they asked Government, to adopt such measures as would render impossible a repetition of the barbarities committed in the Punjab, and to adopt in their entirety the recommendations made by the sub-committee of the Congress. The main recommendation with which they were concerned was that under no circumstances in future should Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer be given responsible positions either in India or any other part of the British Empire. It was their minimum demand that these officials should be dismissed. They admitted that some people in the Punjab committed bod deeds which deserved to be condemned but the deeds perpetrated by some Government officials were worse still. They could never forget what happened at the Jallianwala Baug. They could never forget the memory of the innocent people who died there. He was glad that the people of Bombay had contributed Rs. 3,25,000 to the memorial, though he must say he felt a little bit disappointed that it was not quite what he had expected from Bombay. Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said they could not forget, till life lasted, the memory of the Jallianwala Baug victims. He entertained no thoughts of vengeance, because vengeance was the resort of the coward. But they could never forget the memory of the dead. All that they intended in erecting the memorial was to reverence the memory of the innocent dead. Malice never entered into their thoughts.

Th Hon. Mr. Abul Kassim, seconding the resolution, said he hoped Government would punish the perpetrators of those crimes. If they did otherwise, the people would lose all confidence in the Governments. The Government were increasing the numer of agitators by their actions.

Mr. Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhry said he thanked Mr. Gandhi for infusing a spirit into the hearts of the people of the Punjab and he also thanked the other members of the Sub-Committee who prepared the report. He described what happened at the meeting of the citizens at Jallianwalla Baugh, which was a peaceful one, and which was fired upon. But where should they have gone? They would not be satisfied until and unless Lord Chelmsford and General Dyer were recalled. Their faith in the British justice would be strengthened if the perpetrators of the barbarities were tried. He was for those who would stand by truth. He still believed in British justice and hoped the people of England would see that these officials were adequately punished.

The Chairman at this stage announced that Mr. Shaukat Ali, whose name appeared on the programme as one of the speakers, was unable to attend the meeting as he had left for Madras that night.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, further supporting the resolution, said he felt that it would not be quite respectful to the memory of the innocent dead if they asked only for a dismissal of the officials who had perpetrated barbarities in the Punjab. He would put it to the British public if they would have looked upon a mere dismissal as an adequate punishment for officials if the latter had fired on peaceful and innocent crowds in England. He was sure the public of England would under identical circumstances have demanded a trial and adequate punishment, if necessary, to the extent of hanging them, of such officials. And surely they expected that these officials would be tried and punished, even though their victims were dark-skinned men.

The resolution was further supported by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya and passed unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

Mr. Jinnah, in concluding the proceedings, said that he did not desire to detain the audience at all at that late hour, and would only thank Mr. Jamnadas K. Mehta very much indeed for moving the resolution and the audience for passing it; but as the audience pressed him for a speech, he would say a few words more.

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said:—"I can only say that we have understood that the foundation of the British rule is based on justice, and if in this Punjab question it is not done I have no hesitation in saying that the foundation of the British rule will be shaken. (Hear, hear). I am not speaking in the language of exaggeration but, I am honestly convinced that the Punjab and the decision on the Punjab by His Majesty's Government will be the test whether the British Empire is going to maintain itself intact or whether it is going to be broken up. (Hear, hear.). So far as India is concerned I have no doubt that if the decision is wrong it will destroy absolutely our faith in British justice, (loud cheers) I have got still faith in Mr. Montagu. I will therefore with the strongest feelings assure that although I did not witness with my eyes the terrible butchery which he witnessed I can assure Mr. Choudhary that my blood was boiling when I visited the scene of butchery." In conclusion, he asked Mr. Gandhi this plain question: whether a private man if he committed murder was to be hanged or not to be hanged? Then if the answer was in the affirmative why an official entrusted with the sacred duty of safeguarding the life and property in this country should not meet with the same treatment, because there is a greater obligation on him, as he is placed in a position of trust and office, where public trust, public confidence and public feelings and sentiments are involved, and as such, the punishment he deserves are severer. (Loud cheers.).

Victims as Victors.

"WE SHALL REFUSE TO BE AFRAID"!

TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

The following message of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was read at last night's meeting by Mr. C. F. Andrews:—

"A great crime has been done in the name of law in the Punjab. Such terrible eruptions of evil leave their legacy of wreckage of ideals behind them. What happened in Jallianwalla Bagh was itself a mostrous progeny of a monstrous war which for four years had been defiling God's world with fire and poison, physical and moral. The immenseness of the sin through which humanity had waded across it blood-red length of agony has spread callousness in the minds of those who have power in their hands with no check of sympathy within or fear of resistence without. The cowardliness of the powerful, who own no shame in using their machines of frightfulness upon the unarmed and unwarned villagers, and inflicting unspeakable humiliations upon their fellow-beings which the screen of an indecent mockery of justice, and yet not feeling for a moment that it was the meanest form of insult to their own manhood, has become only possible through the opportunity which the late war had given to man for constantly outraging his own higher nature, trampling truth and honor under foot.

This disruption of basis of civilization will continue to produce a series of moral earthquakes, and men will have to be ready for still further sufferings. That the balance will take a long time to be restored is clearly seen by the suicidal ferocity of vengfulness ominously tinging red the atmosphere of peace deliberations.

But we have no place in these orgies of triumphant power rending the world into lists according to their own purposes. What most concerns us is to know that the moral degradation not only pursues the people, inflicting indignities upon the helpless, but also their victims. The dastardliness of cruel injustice, confident of its impunity is ugly and mean, but fear and impotent anger which they are apt to breed upon the minds of the weak, are no less abject.

Brothers, when physical force in its arrogant faith in itself tries to crush the spirit of man, then comes the time for him to assert that his soul his indomitable, we shall refuse to be afraid and to own moral defeat by cherishing in our hearts foul dreams of retaliation. The time has come for the victims to be the victors in the field of righteousness.

When brother spills the blood of his brother and exults in his own sin, giving it a high sounding name, when he tries to keep the blood-stains fresh on the soil as a memorial of his anger, then God in shame conceals it under his green grass and the sweet purity of his flower. We who have witnessed the wholesale slaughter of the innocent in our own neighbourhood—let us cover the blood-stains, accept God's own offer of iniquity with our prayer, "Rudra, Yad te dakshinam mukham tena mam pahi nityam"—with thy graciousness, O Terrible, for ever save us.

For the true grace comes from the Terrible who can save our soul from fear of suffering and death in the very midst of terror, and from vindictiveness in defiance of injury. Let us take our lesson from his hand, even when the smart of the pain and insult is still fresh,—the lesson that all meanness, cruelty and untruth are for the obscurity of oblivion, and only the noble and true are for eternity. Let those, who wish, try to burden the minds of the future with stones carrying the black memory of wrongs and their anger, but let us bequeath to the generations to come memorials of that only which we can revere,—let us be grateful to our forefathers who have left us the image of our Buddha, who conqured Self, preached forgiveness and spread his love and wide in time and space.

JALLIANWALLA MEMORIAL.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION OVER THREE LAKHS.

As will be seen from the figures published elsewhere Bombay has, to date, contributed over 3 lakhs rupees towards the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund.

MR. GANDHI.

NOT PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND ON 20TH.

The Associated Press is informed that Mr. M. K. Gandhi will not be proceeding to England as a member of the Khilafat deputation on the 20th April as was announced at the last public meeting of Khilafat Committee.

(Continued from column 6.)

reply to my resolution, met my arguments by making a general statement that we were not dealing in the resolution with particular cases. However, I still trust that H. E. the Viceroy will re-examine all the cases and give more generous effect to the wishes of His Majesty the King-Emperor as expressed in his Royal Proclamation. As regards a fresh deputation of the Congress to England, Mr. Patel thought there was urgent need of sending such a deputation, which should have been there long ago to place before the British public the facts connected with the tragedy of the Punjab. He regretted that much time had been lost. He thought that it would be excellent if Lala Lajpat Rai could be deputed in connection with the Congress Sub-Committee's Report on the Punjab atrocities. Mr. Patel hoped to be back in India in time for the September session, which though last of the old order of things, yet promises to be perhaps the most momentous event in the India of 1920.

REFORMS RULES.

MR. PATEL—CONGRESS MISSIONARY.

PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND TO-DAY.

It has been decided by the All-India Congress Committee that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the joint General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, should be deputed to England in connection with the Rules and Regulations fr ged by the Government of India and the various local Governments in connection with the matters arising under the Reform Act of 1919. The Hon. Mr. Patel sails for England to-day by the s/s Loyalty on the 14th April.

Mr. Patel was interviewed yesterday by a "Chronicle" representative. Referring to the work of the last session of the Indian Legislative Council, Mr. Patel said that all along he had noticed that the Government of India had adopted a policy of excluding from Committees members holding Nationalist views. The members had, notwithstanding it, offered their co-operation with Government, but the Government would have none of it. They appointed an informal Advisory Committee to consider the draft Rules and Regulations under the Reform Act. "You know the composition of that Committee", said Mr. Patel to our representative, "which excludes the Congress Party altogether. By repeated interpellations and resolutions we tried to induce Government to adopt a more reasonable attitude, and modify the composition of the Committee. But Government were unbending. The Hon. Sir William Marris, the avowed spokesman of the Government of India, went so far as to say he was not even aware of the exact *personnel* of the Congress Deputation! Whatever our own views regarding the merits of the Reform Act, it is well-known the Congress has decided to work the Act to the best advantage. But the Government of India consider, it seems to me, that they can successfully work the Reform Act without the co-operation of the Congress."

Mr. Montagu Differing from Govt of India?

Q.—What was the effect of the Hon Pandit Motilal Nehru's cable to the Secretary of State protesting against the attitude of the Government?

A.—It is very difficult to say exactly what action the Secretary of State took on that telegram. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in supporting my resolution regarding the appointment of an Indian as the Chief Reforms Commissioner, pointedly asked Government to tell the Council whether any reply had been received from the Secretary of State to Pandit Motilal Nehru's cable and if so to what effect. Sir William Marris on being asked finally to reply to the resolution merely stated he had nothing to say in reply, knowing Mr. Montagu as I do, I think I may say that he was not likely to approve of the action of the Government of India in shutting out the co-operation of the Congress. I wish Government had cleared the position by giving a definite reply to Pandit Madan Mohan's pertinent query. My own belief is that the Secretary of State very probably suggested to Government the inclusion of Congressmen in the Committee."

"As regards the draft rules, it is unfortunate", continued Mr. Patel, "that they have not so far been published for criticism. It has been announced that these draft rules will be published simultaneously with the despatch of the Government to the Secretary of State. The informal Advisory Committee will have, therefore, no chance of considering in this connection, the suggestions and criticisms of the public. The only way open to the people is to submit their views for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament. The course adopted by Government is detrimental to public interests. The position would be this. The Joint Select Committee will have to consult the Government of India on every objection which in their opinion is worth considering. A good deal of time will thereby unnecessarily be wasted and even then full advantage cannot be derived as otherwise it might by the Government of India submitting their proposals after giving the fullest consideration to the objections and criticisms of the people.

Mr. Patel's Mission.

Q.—What will be the nature of your mission to England?

A.—My work will be threefold. I propose in the first place to interview the Secretary of State and some members of his Council and explain to them the Congress point of view regarding the Draft Rules and Regulations. Secondly, I shall interview some of the members of the Joint Committee for the same purpose; and, thirdly, I intend to interview some members of Parliament and try to persuade them to bring our objections to the notice of the House of Commons in the shape of amendments. I hope to have for my work the whole-hearted support of the Labour Party. I shall, of course, make it a point to interest, as far as possible, members of other political parties.

Q.—Why do you say the Government of India have adopted a policy of excluding the Congress Party from the Committees? You have so far referred only to one Committee.

A.—Why, as a matter of fact, I may tell you at once that during a long session of two months, a number of Committees were appointed and you will be surprised to learn that I did not find a place on even one single Committee. The same may be said more or less about the other Congressmen in the Council. Indeed, it is an open secret, that Government have deliberately adopted such a course. The policy of Government in this respect has formed subject of comment among observers who have not otherwise been friendly to the Congress and its views. I propose to place this aspect of the question as strongly as I can before the Secretary of State and urge him to prevail upon the Government of India to change their attitude and work the reforms with the full co-operation of all parties.

Lord Sinha's Speech.

Q.—While on the subject of co-operation, I am sure you must have carefully read Lord Sinha's latest speech in Calcutta. Now, what have you got to say to it?

A.—Well, yes. But at present, I do not wish to say much on the subject. It is rather unfortunate, coming as it does from a man occupying the position of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India. Perhaps, his Lordship has not been correctly reported. If the report were correct, I can only say I would not find fault with Lord Sinha for that speech had he not been the Under-Secretary of State.

Govt. Hostile to Congress.

Q.—So then, you consider the attitude of the Government of India towards the Congress as hostile?

A.—Yes, that's so, unfortunately. The District Magistrate of Jullunder, you will undoubtedly be interested to know, has recently refused to renew the licenses, under the Arms Act, of several applicants on the ground that they attended the Amritsar Congress which passed "seditious resolutions." A series of questions were sent to Government, but they were all disallowed. I then asked Government whether they would consider the desirability of circularising their subordinate officials impressing on them the need for conducting themselves with the people of India in consonance with the Royal Proclamation. What do you think was the reply of Government? Government said they saw no reason to issue such a circular as they thought the officials would readily co-operate with the people. A supplementary question was asked whether in the opinion of Government the action of the District Magistrate of Jullunder, referred to above, was in harmony with the letter and the spirit of the Royal Proclamation and the reply was that the question should be put in the local Legislative Council.

Q.—What was the general attitude of the Government of India towards the questions and resolutions of the non-official members during the last session?

A.—Your question is too general to admit of a ready answer. However, if at all whenever Government found that the non-official members joined hands on a particular resolution or motion, they appeared to give way sometimes. Now, take for instance, the motion to postpone the consideration of the Presidency Banks Amalgamation Bill. They accepted it when they found that non-official opinion was almost unanimously in favour of such a course. On the other hand, on questions relating to gold imports and currency, Government refused to budge an inch in spite of almost unanimous non-official opinion. This attitude has been subject of adverse criticism both in the press and on the platform and I have no desire to enlarge upon it. A series of questions were asked of Government on the subject of Reforms. If some one were to take the trouble of collecting together the questions and answers, it would very much help one to understand the attitude of the Government. It appeared to me that the Government were not inclined to interpret the recommendations of the Joint Committee in a liberal manner. As an instance, I may tell you that in reply to a question regarding the number of members of the Executive Council of the Government of India, the Hon. Sir William Marris stated that Government were not disposed to accept the interpretation put upon the recommendation of the Joint Committee by Lord Selborne, Lord Sinha and Lord Sydenham. All the three gentlemen have stated there may be four Indians, according to the Joint Committee's recommendation, on the Executive Council if the Law Member happens to be an Indian. The Government of India however, refuse to accept this view and interpret the recommendation to mean that even if the Law Member were an Indian it is not necessary to appoint more than two Indians on the Executive Council. Regarding Fiscal Autonomy, we understand that some measure of it has been conceded to us in the recommendations of the Joint Committee. Naturally, therefore, we would expect Government to appoint a Committee or Commission to go into the whole question of our future Tariff arrangements. Instead, they appointed a Committee to investigate the question of Imperial Preference, and when a motion was put forward for a Committee on Tariffs the Government of India opposed it and it was lost.

Q.—Well, I have no wish to occupy more of your valuable time lost, but do you think the general amnesty clause in the Royal Proclamation has been generously interpreted?

A.—Discretion has been vested in the Viceroy and my own view, frankly, is that there is yet enough room for the exercise of that discretion. For instance, in Gujarat, out of 123 persons convicted by Special Tribunals, as many as 51 are still undergoing incarceration in jail. It appears that persons sentenced to seven years or less, have been released. It is difficult to understand on what principle action under the Amnesty clause has been or is being taken. There is, in my opinion, absolutely no justification for keeping up the order of deportation against Mr. Horniman. In the discussion on my Amendment Resolution, I categorically examined the alleged charges against Mr. Horniman and pointed out how they were entirely unfounded. Strange to say, the Hon. Member who on behalf of Government

(Continued in column 4.)

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

SUBJECT DROPPED.

SERIOUS CRISIS AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 13.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bonar Law was bombarded with questions on the Anglo-French situation.

Viscount Curzon asked whether Lord Derby would attend the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris.

Mr. Bonar Law asked that the question should be postponed for a couple of days as one particular point had not been discussed.

Mr. Claude Lowther asked whether the German army including the Reichswehr militia and the police numbered two million.

Mr. Bonar Law said he did not think there was a shadow of foundation for such a suggestion.

Mr. Bonar Law replying to Commander Wedgwood said that the Government's information was that the Reichswehr would shortly be withdrawn from the Essen district but he was not aware whether the withdrawal had actually taken place.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy asked whether we were taking steps to insist on the withdrawal of the Germans from the neutral zone.

Mr. Bonar Law deprecated the discussion of the isolated parts of the subject because the matter affected not merely Britain but the Allies. It was possible that developments might make the discussion advisable, but he hoped not. If it did, the Government was quite ready to give the opportunity. The house must realise that any statement in the House of Commons especially by a member of the Government apparently ratifying our attitude might have the appearance of criticising the attitude of the Allies. It might also convey to the German Government the idea that there was not complete agreement among the allies regarding the importance of the Treaty. The subject was dropped.

DIFFERENCES WITH FRANCE.

DISCUSSION DEPRECATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 13.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law said that a difference which the Government greatly deplored, had arisen between the British and the French Governments but the exchange of notes between London and Paris justified the belief that both the Governments recognised more than ever the necessity for maintaining intimate and cordial agreement in the settlement of the great questions now confronting them in Germany and elsewhere. The approaching conference of the heads of the Allied governments would no doubt serve to confirm and consolidate a complete understanding between the two governments. A discussion was therefore undesirable. He added that there was no truth whatever in the statement in certain sections of the press that there had been any difference of opinion in the British Cabinet in connection with the matter.

BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE.

SETTLEMENT OF INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 13.

Paris.—Lord Derby this afternoon delivered a reply of the British Government to the French second note. It appears that as a result of the presentation of this third British note the incident is regarded as being at the point of settlement.

M. MILLERAND'S NOTE.

LIKELY TO CLOSE THE INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 13.

Paris.—Well-informed circles consider that there is reason to hope that M. Millerand's note will close the incident with regard to the occupation of Frankfort and Darmstadt.

The newspapers state that when sending M. Millerand's note to London, Lord Derby also sent the draft of a suggested conciliatory reply which the London Cabinet approved and immediately returned to Paris.

The London correspondents of the French newspapers state that M. Millerand's note has created excellent impression in the British political circles where, it is believed, that a full agreement will be rapidly reached.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TERRITORY.

FURTHER EXTENSION REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 13.

Berlin.—The "Lokalanzeiger" reports further extension of the occupation of Germany by the French. Stockstadt and Babenhausen have already been occupied and the French troops are approaching Aschaffenburg and are marching southwards from Darmstadt.

On the other hand, according to a Paris message, M. Millerand replying to the German Charge d'Affaires denied France's intention to extend the occupation.

INTER-ALLIED CRISIS AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 13.

Though a degree of tension still persists, the allied diplomats generally consider that all danger of a serious inter-allied crisis is now dispelled. It is considered that a personal interview between M. Lloyd George and M. Cambon would have facilitated the progress of understanding but this meeting was prevented.

FRENCH NOTE TO BRITAIN.

CONCILIATORY IN TONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 13.

Paris.—M. Millerand last night handed to Lord Derby, the French reply to the second British note which is believed to be most conciliatory in tone and happy results are expected.

ASSAULT ON BRITISH PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

APOLOGY AND INDEMNITY DEMANDED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

Berlin.—The British charge d'affaires has presented a note demanding an apology and indemnity for the arrest and maltreatment of the Voigt correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in Essen.

UNREST IN GERMANY.

FRESH COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN STRALSUND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

Berlin.—According to "Freiheit" despite the issue of warrants for their arrest General von Luettwitz and Colonel Bischoff are at present in the Stralsund district organising a fresh counter-revolutionary movement. The Prussian Government was informed about this by the Governor of Stralsund and promised immediately to intervene but hitherto nothing has been done.

A HURRIED CABINET MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 13.

The "Sunday Times" says that prior to Mr. Lloyd George's departure the Cabinet hurriedly met and drafted a reply to the French note.

RISE IN VALUE OF THE GERMAN MARK.

IMPROVEMENT ONLY TEMPORARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 13.

The movements of the German mark are exciting interest in the City where the mark has appreciated from 277 to a pound sterling to 217 during the past week. Dealers in exchange are of opinion that the movement is due to political reasons rather than to the improvement of the German economic position. It is therefore regarded as only temporary in the City.

An authority says that it is common knowledge that the British Government has assured Germany that it favours a more liberal policy as regards supply of raw materials for industries. The factors against the maintenance of any appreciable improvement are that the banks in Northern Europe are bulging with marks and that the inflation of currency is proceeding unchecked. The paper money in circulation has been doubled within the last twelve months.

PERSIA AND TARTAR REPUBLIC.

CONCLUSION OF COMMERCIAL TREATY.

TERMS FAVOURABLE TO LATTER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

"The Times" learns from Teheran that a Treaty has been concluded between Persia and the Tartar Republic of Azerbaijan providing for the opening of trade between the two countries. The terms are considered very favourable to the Tartars who hold Persia responsible for the transit charges on both the inward and the outward mails. The conventions will be valid for a year only, and if Persia decides to ratify them it will be on the principle that even disadvantageous *interim* arrangement permiting some resumption of European commerce is better than none, since it is hoped that a year will suffice for Caucasia to establish normal relations with the European powers. If however, Tiflis and Batum prove as extortionate as Baku the trade will be strangled.

CONFERENCE AT SAN REMO.

TURKISH TREATY TO BE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 13.

Paris.—The Conference at San Remo will be devoted to the Turkish Treaty. Important questions, particularly military clauses which have up to the present not been touched will be submitted for the approval of the Allied governments, but it is unlikely that the Constantinople problem will again be raised, though the fate of Smyrna will certainly be decided.

DISTURBANCES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

AGITATORS TO BE SEVERELY DEALT WITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 13.

Constantinople.—A Government proclamation announces that those responsible for the disturbances between the Moslems and non-Moslems will be severely dealt with.

RELIEF OF AINTAB.

SUCCESSFUL ACTION BY FRENCH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 13.

"The Times" learns from Consotantinople that Aintab between Aleppo and Marash, which has been practically besieged by the Turkish Nationalist bands for two months has been relieved, after a sharp encounter by the French colonial troops. A thousand Turks were killed and the remainder dispersed.

FIGHTING AT KHABAROVSK.

FOUR HUNDRED RUSSIAN CASUALTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 13.

The "Times" learns from Tokio that in the course of the fighting at Khabarovsk, five Japanese officers and 79 men were killed. Four hundred Russians were killed and fifteen hundred made prisoners.

MANCHESTER SPINNERS.

DECLINE GOVT INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. at 2 p.m. April 13.

The Manchester operative spinners are rejecting the offer of the Federation of Master Cottun Spinners of goverament intervention. They said they did not think that government aid should be sought until a determined effort had been made to settle the controversy themselves. They expressed the opinion that direct negotiations should be continued immediately.

NEWMAN WINS BILLIARDS CHAMPION SHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 13.

The following is the Billiards Championship results:—

Newman	8000.
Reece	6543.

"READY TO ACT."

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S MESSAGE TO MR. GANDHI.

(From a Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, April 13.

The following has been communicated by Maulana Abdul Bari to Mahatma Gandhi:—

Your sincere advices and co-operation in our cause has strengthened the ever-lasting ties of union. Your sailing to England as a Khilafat delegate has acquired the deep and sincere gratitude of Musalmans. As promised, I have determined to act according to your counsels. I appeal to Musalmans generally and Ulemas particularly, whose only aim is to follow their religious obligations and who have devoted their lives and properties to be sacrificed in the way of God, to act according to the advices of sincere personalities like you till the last moment of despair. How can we see Islam disintegrated and tolerate any adverse decision regarding the Khilafat and Holy Places? I have expressed all religious obligations according to the present situation and we are more ready to act on them to-day than we were in the past owing to Shaikhul Islam's arrest and other unjust pressures on the Khalifa. We are becoming despondent. In that case we are compelled to fulfil the religious commandments.

In spite of my bad health and other difficulties I am starting to-night and shall meet you Thursday morning. Thence, the same day, I shall be proceeding to Madras to join the Conference.

DR. ANSARI'S TOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)
DELHI, April 11.

Dr. Ansari has just completed a lecturing tour in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. He delivered an address on the "Present Political Situation" at Ghazipur on the 2nd instant. On the 4th he visited Balia and addressed a meeting presided over by Babu Bhikhi Prashad. He referred to all the topics of the day in his lecture. Dr. Ansari then visited Mohammadabad and Azamgarh where lectures on Khilafat, Swadeshi and cow-protection were given. His tour was very successful.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

MR. DAVIS, A POSSIBLE CONDIDATE

The American Ambassador, Mr. Davis, has received a notification from the State Committee of West Virginia that they wish to support him as Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The nomination for the Presidency of an American diplomat serving abroad is not without precedent, as Mr. James Buchanan, who was Ambassador to this country from 1853 to 1856, was nominated and afterwards elected President.—"The Morning Post."

SETH KHIMJI HIGH SCHOOL OPENED IN JODIA.

A correspondent writes:

Pursuant to the wishes of the late Shet Khimji Dayal of Bombay, a well-known cotton merchant who had subscribed princely donations towards charitable institutions in his life-time, his heirs Shet Vasanji Jivandass and his brothers, in order to keep the pious memory of the late lamented Shet Khimji Dayal, approached his Highness Jamsahib of Navanagar and expressed their wish to erect a high school in Jodia, their birth place, at a big cost of Rs. 85,000 to which his Highness readily consented promising to maintain the same adequately at State expense.

The opening ceremony of the same was performed on 5th April by his Highness.

An address from the Jodia residents was also presented to Shet Vasanji Jivandass on the occasion of this ceremony.

STRIKE AT LAST.

CAWNPORE POSTAL AND R. M. S. STAFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CAWNPORE, April 13.

At a meeting of the Postal and Railway Mail Service Staff of Cawnpore District held recently, it was resolved that the men should stop work if an increase of 50 per cent. was not granted to them by the 15th instant. The men state that they have been memorialising the Government for more than a year without avail.

BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE TUAPSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

Constantinople, April 10th.—The Bolsheviks have captured Tuapse.

ALLIED DECORATIONS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

The gazette contains a number of allied decorations awarded to the officers of the Indian Army for distinguished services during the war:—

BELGIAN ORDRE LEOPOLD.—(OFFICER.)

Colonel Sir A. K. Dick; Chevalier-Major S. S. Greville.

FRENCH LEGION OF HONOUR.

Chevaliers-Colonel R. A. Steel Major D. N. Slater.

CROX DE GUERRE.

Colonel Sir A. W. Knox.

ITALIAN ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS.

Commander-Major-General Sir R. H. Ewart.

The King of Hedjaz has conferred the Order of Elnadha of the second class on Colonel C. A. Godwin Homes.

AFGHAN PEACE TREATY

ITS AFTERMATH.

FRESH DISCUSSION TO BEGIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 12.

A press communique states:—

One of the terms of the treaty of peace signed with the Afghans on the 8th August last was that provided their acts and conduct showed that they were sincerely anxious to regain the confidence of the British Government, the latter would be prepared to receive another Afghan mission after six months for discussion and settlement of matters of common interest to the two Governments and the reestablishment of the old friendship on a satisfactory basis. Since then the course of Afghan politics has been obscure. Although the few communications received from Kabul have been friendly in tone there has been little proof in fact of any real wish on the part of the Afghan Government to cultivate our friendship. The Amir made the first advance by putting forward a proposal for a conference of British and Afghan officers on the border to settle frontier affairs but the proposals could not in the circumstances be accepted. The Amir then expressed a desire to begin discussions which he hoped would end in a permanent treaty of friendship. He was told in reply that the British Government were prepared to permit a discussion between representatives of the two Governments with the limited object of clearing away misunderstandings, of frankly examining any obstacles which may now lie in the way of good relations, and of preparing a firm foundation on which negotiations for a treaty of friendship can be opened at a later date. The Amir has welcomed the idea of such a discussion and conversations with this object are about to take place at Mooscorie between the representatives of the Government of India and of the Afghan Government. These conversations will be purely preliminary and informal and will not have as their aim the immediate conclusion of a definite treaty of friendship. The British delegations will consist of the Hon. Mr. H. B. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., Foreign Secretary, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, K.C.I.E., K.B., Mr. S. E. Pears, C.I.E., Revenue Commissioner, Peshawar and Lieut.-Col. S. F. Muspratt, D.S.O., General Staff. The Afghan Delegations of Sardar-i-Ali Mahmud Beg Tarzi, Superintendent of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, Ghulam Mahomed Khan, Superintendent of Commercial Affairs, Civil Brigadier Diwan Narinjan Das, Abdul Hadi Khan, officer-in-charge of frontier affairs, and Pir Mohamed. The Afghan party is now en route to Mussooree.

PERSONELL OF AFGHAN DELEGATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PESHAWAR, April 12.

The Afghan delegation consisting of the following ten members, namely, Mahmud Tarsa Beg, Foreign Minister, head of the mission, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Minister of Commerce, Civil Brigadier Dewan Naranjandas, Abdul Hadi Khan, Colonel Pir Mohamed Khan, Abdul Wahid Khan, Mirza Beg Muhamad Khan, Mirza Ghulam Maroof Khan, Mirza Muhamad Naim Khan, and Hafiz Mian Mahomed arrived this morning at the British frontier beyond the Khyber and were received by Major General Sheppard, G.O.C. 2nd Division and Major Humphreys, Political Agent, Khyber, with their respective staffs. A salute of 13 guns was fired and a guard of honour was drawn up. The Afghan delegates were entertained in shamianas and the proceedings were most cordial. The Afghan delegates accompanied by the G. O. C. and the Political Agent proceded by motor to Jamrud whence the delegates left this evening by a special train for Dehra Dun en route to Mussooree.

AIR TRAGEDY.

TWO ITALIAN AIRMEN KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, April 13.

A Bushire message says two Italian Airmen Captain Gorbesco and Lt. Grassa on their S. V. A. Biplane arrived here this morning, but crashed near the French Consulate and both men were killed. They will be buried in the cemetery of Persian Gulf Telegraph Department to-morrow morning.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

STATE OF WAR ENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, April 12.

Telegrams in the Straits papers state that the American peace resolution declares that the state of war with Germany is ended. It provides for measures of riciprocal trading and allows Germany 45 day safter the adoption of the resolution wherein to agree not to assert any claim against America which could not be aserted under the Versailles Treaty.

Japan is said to be holding aloof from the movement to increase far eastern freight. The American Shipping Board despite the opposition of the New York Chamber of Commerce, prefers placing the vessels under the control of the Hamburg America Line to be operated for the benefit of foreign trade by the original crews who will be naturalised as American citizens. The diversion is justified by the relief that unless the United States seizes the opportunity to work German routes to South America, Africa, China, and Japan, the British shipowners will get the trade.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd is still confined to bed, but is improving.

LATEST CABLES.

BREACH OF TREATY.

CHARGE AGAINST FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., April 14.

Berlin.—In the National Assembly, Chancellor Mueller, protesting against the occupation of Frankfort, accused France of breaking the Treaty of Versailles and discrediting the League of Nations. The occupation was undertaken without the sanction of the other signatories of the Treaty and was without justification in the Treaty and was in direct contradiction to the protocol of December 8th, declaring that post-war breaches of the Treaty were only punishable in accordance with the prescriptions of International Law or of the terms of the Treaty, which did not entitle individual signatories to invade Germany, while the League Covenant contended that hostilities were not allowable against a non-member of the League without a prior appeal to the Council of the League. He protested against France's use of the Senegalese and discredited the idea that the strength of the Entente was declining; but said that the French occupation has stirred up the nationalistic instinct, giving a fresh impetus to Militarism. He added that Germany was negotiating with the Entente with a view to prolongation until July 10th of the agreement permitting the retention of the troops.

"HARTAL" IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., April 14.

The Executive of the Irish Trade Unions Congress has called a general strike throughout Ireland for April 13, except for the workers employed in newspapers, telegraphs, food supply and humanitarian services as a protest against the treatment of political prisoners and to demand their release.

RLY. STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., April 14.

New York.—While the railwaymen in the Middle West are returning to work, the strike has spread elsewhere and there are now 40,000 railwaymen out and several hundred thousand other workers have consequently been rendered idle. The fears of famine in New York have been allayed through the arrival of supplies. The hotels in New York are overcrowded with marooned passengers, many sleeping on the improvised beds in halls. The railway stations are also crowded with sleepers.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The deaths of the Most Rev. J. B. Crozier, Primate of All-Ireland and of Dowager Viscountess Wolseley are announced.

RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

TANGLE OF BOLSHVIK DIPLOMACY.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, April 12.

A mission from Azerbaijan has recently visited Russian Turkestan, ostensibly to get into touch with the Bolsheviks in this region but also, it is believed, with the deeper motive of sounding pan-Turangin feeling among the Muhammadan states of Transcaspia with whose hope of autonomy the newly reorganised republic of Azerbaijan is naturally much in sympathy. An influential Muhammadan who was attached to this mission has thrown some interesting light on the obscure tangle of Bolshevik diplomacy in Central Asia. One of the greatest difficulties with which the Bolsheviks are confronted is how to reconcile their definite intention to retain the various Muhammadan States under their rule. A determination is firmly fixed in the Soviet mind as ever it was under the Tsarist regime with their protestations of "Asia for the Asiatics" and the elimination of European control in Asiatic affairs. They are at once faced with this dilemma in their dealings with the Turcomans and Bokharans and it will require all the casuistry of the Bolsheviks' Jew mind to explain away their present treatment of these Muhammadan races and their definite refusal to accede to the desire for an autonomous republic in Turkistan. We can sympathise with the awkward position in which Bolshevik diplomats like Suritz and Eliav find themselves with their treatment of the Turcomans fresh in their memories when attempting to convince the Afghans of the disinterestedness of their motives and their sympathy for and support of Muhammadan aspirations in the East. But truth will out. The subtlety demanded of this pose appear to have been too much for the Bolshevik officials of Askhabad. At a meeting of Turkoman headmen recently held at Askhabad events on the Kushk border brought the discussion down from the realms of fancy to hard facts and forced the Bolsheviks to show their hands and the Turkomans were asked whether in the event of hostilities between Afghans and Bolsheviks they would support the latter. The Turkomans wisely replied that all they wanted was to be left alone. They had no desire for Afghan rule but also they had no wish to fight the Afghans. To the outside observer it looks as though the Bolsheviks were getting thoroughly entangled in the mesh of their own intrigues. It is only to be hoped that they will not at the same time involve the Muhammadan States which have the misfortunes to find themselves their subjects or their neighbours.

LORD SINHA'S WAR CRY !

NO CO-OPERATION WITH "EXTREMISTS" !

MR. DAS'S CRUSHING REPLY.

LORD SINHA'S SPEECH.

To meet the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, the Indian Association, Calcutta, gave an afternoon party in the rooms of the Association at 5 p.m. on Wednesday. A large number of Moderate politicians attended the function.

MR. BANERJEA.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea in welcoming the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu said that without any breach of confidence he might say that both of them were pillars of the Moderate party to which they had the honour to belong. Whatever their critics might say it was the self-sacrificing devotion of the Moderate party that had saved the Montagu-Cheimsford scheme from being wrecked.

They were on the eve of elections which would come in the course of a few months and he would call upon every one of the Moderate party to do his very best to secure the return of as many members of their party as possible to the new Provincial and Imperial Councils. He was sure that by co-operation and strenuous work they could secure the installation of their party in power and thus justify the experiment which aimed at securing the realisation of responsible government for the country.

Mr. Banerjea then garlanded Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu.

LORD SINHA.

Lord Sinha in returning thanks said he took it that the welcome they had offered him was not due to any personal merits he possessed or because he had any particular suggestion or constructive policy to offer to the Moderate party to which he had the honour to belong. It was his firm belief that the future of the country belonged to them. He had no such suggestions or policy or a cut and dried scheme to offer. At the same time he would on that occasion like to make a few suggestions which he hoped would not be taken amiss.

Referring to the party differences Lord Sinha said that personally he was against the Moderates co-operating with the Extremists. They had heard a lot both here and in England about the two great parties in India, commonly called the Moderates and Extremists. They had also heard that there was no vital difference between the two and that whatever difference was there was only in name.

He had also heard of a suggested compromise and that the two parties should coalesce. He was, however, of opinion that the difference was not merely in name, but of a fundamental character. The difference lay in the spirit of the attitude with which they approached the problems of reconstruction before them. He would try to illustrate his meaning by one or two examples.

He referred to the presidential address of the Hon. Mr. Huq at the last Provincial Conference at Midnapur and said that Mr. Huq had suggested that he had a scheme according to which he could double the efficiency of the Police administration at half the present expenses and Mr. Huq invited Sir Henry Wheeler to make over his portfolio to him for a year to enable him to make good his challenge. He would not like to discuss the possibility or otherwise of Mr Huq's becoming a minister in the near future or whether Sir Henry was likely to accept the challenge. He would, however say that that was not the way of the Moderate party. If any one of them, say for instance, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, had any such scheme, he instead of keeping it erect should place it before the country, inviting criticism. He should have offered it to the Government and asked them to try his scheme. Taking another instance, a burning question of the day the Khilafat question he said they were all supporting their Moslem brethren in their legitimate demands with regard to the Khilafat. The Moderate party yielded to none in that respect. But when they said that unless this question was decided in accordance with their wishes they would sever their allegiance from the British Crown it was obvious that the Moderates could not go with them. Turning to the Punjab disturbances he said the Moderates thought an impartial investigation into the matter was essential. They urged that the Committee of enquiry should include influential representative Indians. The Secretary of State had acceded to their wishes and an independent Committee was appointed and on it three representative Indians found place. For all this the Moderate party was mainly instrumental. But the Committee having been appointed, they were content to wait till its findings were out. Of course, they reserved the right of criticism of the report. Unlike the Extremists, however, they did not think it proper to set up a Committee of their own while another Committee was at work which they themselves had helped to set up and in which Indians were thoroughly represented. He felt sure that when the report of the Committee was published and official action had been taken upon it, it would be found that the British sense of fairness and justice had been amply vindicated. In conclusion Lord Sinha said that it had been suggested that the country was not with them. They had nothing to be frightened or discouraged at the idea. If they were not with them by to-day, he was sure they would be so to-morrow. He advised the Moderates to exert themselves, to organise propaganda work to educate the people, to establish a Central Committee in Calcutta with branches in all district towns and important villages and said that working on these lines the Moderates might be sure of their success. (Cheers.)

MR. B. N. BASU.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu following said that whatever lines of action they might follow, it could not be denied that the Extremists had also rendered valuable services to the country. Truly, Mr. Basu continued, Mr. Banerjea had said that the Moderates had saved the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme from destruction and described the valuable services of the Moderate Deputation in England before the Joint Committee. But he might say as well that if the Extremist Deputation had not questioned the wisdom and authority of the Declaration of August 20, 1917, before the Committee this Declaration would have found no place in the preamble of the Act. He had carefully studied the temper of the British people and had come to the conclusion that they were not inclined to withhold any rights or privileges from the Indians if they could prove themselves worthy of the same. Mr. Basu next discussed the advantages gained by the Reforms Act and said that they had practically got the control of the Provincial Legislatures and in the Executive Councils they had a far greater share of authority than what they had now. He next pointed out that even in the Central Government the Act had provided for a very effective, though an indirect, popular control. Mr. Basu then discussed the importance of the Congress as a national organization and suggested what the Moderates should have done in connection with the recent sessions. He next dwelt on the principle of co-operation which should guide public life in India to-day giving a brief history of the genesis of co-operation, since the early boycott days in Bengal. Speaking on this point Mr. Basu quoted some passages from an open letter which Mr. Arabindra Ghosh had written in the *Karmayogin* before he went to Pondicherry and for which Mr Basu acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. B. C. Chatterjee. The extracts ran as follows:—

I . . . . Under such circumstances I have thought it well to address this letter to my countrymen, and specially to those who profess the principles of the Nationalist party, on the needs of the present, and the policy of the future. In case of my deportation it may help to guide some who would be uncertain of their course of action, and if I do not return from it, it may stand as my last political will and testament.

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It is generally supposed that the Nationalist party is committed to the persistent and uncompromising refusal of co-operation until they get the full concession of Swaraj. Nationalist publicists have not cared to combat this error explicitly because they were more anxious to get their ideal accepted, and the spirit of complete self-help popularised than to discuss a question which was not then a part of practical politics. But it is obvious that a party advancing such a proposition would be a party of doctrinaires and idealists, not of practical thinkers and workers. The Nationalist principle is the principle of "No control, no co-operation." Since all control has been refused and so long as all control is refused the Nationalist party preaches the refusal of co-operation as complete as we can make it. But it is evident that if, for instance, the power of imposing protective duties were given to a popular and elective body, no serious political party would prefer persistence in commercial boycott to the use of the powers conceded. On if *education* were similarly made free of official control and entrusted to a popular body, as Lord Reay once thought of entrusting it, no sensible politician would ask the nation to boycott that education.

MR. BANERJEA'S SECOND SPEECH.

Mr. Banerjea rose again and said that he would like to make a few points clear. Referring to their absence from the last Amritsar Congress he said that several Punjabis came and saw him at his house at Barrackpur and wanted him to join the Congress. He said that he could join provided it was accepted that the Reforms Act was a distinct stage towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government and that they gave him an effective guarantee that they would accept this condition. That was the fundamental condition, but they could not give him any undertaking. Messrs. Haq, J. I. Banerji Abul Kasem, B. C. Chatterjee and J. N. Roy also begged of him to join the Mymensingh Conference. He expressed his willingness to join the Conference on the same conditions. He even suggested some resolutions. They took the resolutions and said that they would meet him again after having consulted with their friends, but they never returned. He even suggested that they would meet together to discuss the questions in which there was no difference of opinion, but would go to their respective camps in respect of question they differed. But the Extremist would not have it, and therefore he took it that they were perfectly justified in not going to Bombay Mymensingh and Amritsar.

Every speech was punctuated with cheers and great enthusiasm was displayed through out. The proceeding came to a close late in the evening.—The "Bengalee".

MR. DAS' REPLY.

(From our Correspondent.)
ARRAH, April, 12.

At a meeting held at Patna on 11th April to protest against the utterances of Lord Sinha, Mr. C. R. Das said as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,

I happen to labour under a very great difficulty just now and it is this. I have been anticipated by your chairman and by my friend Pandit Motilal, so much so that I and that everything that I wanted to say has already been said. But, there is one point of view from which I desire to address you to-night. If I have to refer to some of the facts which have already been brought to your notice, it is only to present them in a somewhat different aspect. The main position of Lord Sinha's utterances, I mean his speeches in Bombay the other day and his speech in Calcutta on 7th April—the position taken up by his lordship is an attack, sometimes mild sometimes well pronounced, on the activities of the Indian National Congress (cries of "shame"). Gentlemen, do not cry shame but try to understand the inner singnificance of that position. I cannot believe that Lord Sinha had not followed and closely followed the position taken up by the Indian National Congress from year to year. Why his lordship was the President of the Indian National Congress in the year 1915 and if there is one fact which ought to have been well known to his lordship it is this, that ever since its commencement the Indian National Congress has insisted on representative Government. Therefore, it is not as if the Indian National Congress only when it came into the hands of our President last year or of Mr. Gandhi or to compare great things with insignificant things myself, it is not as if after the Congress came into our hands that it has been clamouring or fighting for the rights of Indian Nationalism. It is no new chapter in the history of the Congress. The note, which the Indian National Congress has sounded at Amritsar, is identical with the note sounded at the commencement of the Indian National Congress and I can show that to you from the resolutions passed year after year. Then one asks the question, what has happened now that Lord Sinha should come from England to deliver his message to the people of India that the ways of the Indian National Congress are wrong. What has happened? In order to understand that, you have to understand clearly two things. I am affraid, I am keeping you longer than I should (cries of "no" and "go on"). Firstly the position of the Congress, I mean the recent position of the Congress; and secondly the history of his lordship's association with public questions. The position of the Congress is simply this. I will read out to you the offending resolution, which has been the object of attack by men who are exceedingly learned in the science of politics and men who are exceedingly adroit in the art of moderation. (Laughter). Now, this is the resolution: After declaring that we are fit for Self-Government a declaration which had been made by the Congress before after speaking the resalution passed at the repeating the resolution passed at the Delhi Congress the resolution went on to say: "That this Congress in the meanwhile recognises that the provisions of the Reform Act should be used as far as possible with a view to secure full responsible Government at an early date" and records its thanks to Mr. Montagu. Now, gentlemen, what is wrong about this position?

NO LEAP IN THE DARK.

The complaint is that we did not say that we are going to co-operate with the bureaucracy. Is it a wise policy to take a leap in the dark? How do we know that the bureaucracy will try to apply the act in the spirit in which it was passed by the British Parliament? I have discussed this matter with some of my friends, who call themselves Moderates. They say, "well, begin with trust, complete trust." I say "I am incapable of that. I cannot do that. We began with trust, but the history of the last 150 years belies that trust" (hear hear.) Has there really been a change in the angle of vision? Do they really intend to apply the act for the purpose of granting complete Self-Government as soon as possible? Is the bureaucracy really inclined that way? If that is so, all that I say is let them prove it by their actions. And the moment they prove it, I will co-operate. But not one minute before. It has been said that these mad extremists are for boycotting the Act. I will tell my Moderate friends, "Do not be under that mistake; we will not boycott the Act; we will contest every seat in the council (hear hear), we will force ourselves into the council chambers and if the bureaucracy behaves well they will get every assistance from us. If they will not behave well, we will obstruct and obstruct and obstruct till bureaucratic administration in this country becomes impossible. That is the position. It is neither of co-operation nor of obstruction. The Congress refused to take a leap in the dark. Before committing itself one way or the other the Congress is waiting to see. Is it not wise?" I ask this question of those who are always talking of wisdom, forgetting that very often wisdom passes for weakness, for cowardice and for inaction. I ask this question of those exceedingly wise men, is it wise to go before the bureaucracy and say do anything you please and we will co-operate with you? I think that is the height of political folly. It is not wisdom. One thing we are determined to do. We are determined to achieve our freedom from the bureaucracy. We are determined to get rid of the bondage which is weighing on the whole nation (hear hear and loud cheers). That is the one thing about which there is no doubt anywhere in the mind of any Nationalist. So we shall use this Act to secure that freedom. That is the position of the Congress.

HIS LORDSHIP'S POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Now let us take the history of his lordship's association with the Moderate party (laughter). His Lordship, I believe, in 1896, delivered a speech at the Calcutta Congress on the question of Education. Save and except that solitary speech at the Congress, where he was dragged, I do not remember of any activity of his lordship in the field of Politics at any time before the year 1915. Just before that, he was in the Executive Council of the Government of India as Law Member. Then he resigned. We will not go into the history of that because that is a matter which is personal to himself. But, after that something happened, the exact nature of which I am not aware, which put him into the chair of the Indian National Congress. Although at that time he was a representative of the country, as I take it a President of the Congress is a representative as my friend over there is now of this wicked Congress (laughter). Well he was the representative of the Indian National Congress, but he did not forget his official associations. I will not trouble you with long extracts from his presidential speech, but he uttered one significant sentence which I have not been able to forget and I hope and trust no Nationalist will ever be able to forget. After paying a compliment to the C. I. D. branch of the Police and after explaining to his thunderstruck audience that the members of the C. I. D. had shown courage which entitled them to the gratitude of the whole country and after dealing with a few questions here and there about the Reforms and after pointing out the very great difficulties of managing the country if Self-Government was given to us, he made the remarkable pronouncement "the time is not yet." The Congress began in the year 1885 and in the year 1915, 30 years after, we heard that the time was not yet. It was not then time for the introduction of Self-Government. In 1915 he had not been able to forget his official associations.

TWO CONTRARY STATEMENTS.

But, let us study a little closely his lordship's associations with public questions. This was in 1915. 1916 and 1917 rolled by. Lord Sinha had probably succeeded in dissociating himself from all official influence, and the announcement of the British Cabinet had been made and then it looked very much like this that we are nearly fit for some kind of responsible Government. If the British Cabinet says so it must be correct. Well in 1918, his Lordship said:—

"It is no use to say that time is not ripe."

In 1915, the time was not ripe, but in 1918 the time was ripe. Then mark the expression gentlemen,

"The time will never be ripe in the eyes of those whose self-interest or timidity —or the difference between the Moderates and the Extremists, (laughter)— whose self-interest or timidity urges the continuance of the existing order of things."

Therefore, time was not ripe in 1915, but the time was ripe in 1918, and according to his lordship the only thing which prevented the ripeness of time. If I may put it in that way, is the self-interest or timidity of those who were against the granting of Self-Government.

Then his lordship went to England and speaking at the Conference of the Overseas Press Deputation, in October 1918, his lordship said:

"India had not been prosperous for a long time past and was not prosperous now. India had been the hewer of wood and the drawer of water for the rest of the Empire."

One had heard those words in the speeches of Dadabhai Naoroji too.

"She desired and demanded a place in the Empire worthy of her glorious past or her present resources and of the part she had been privileged to play in this war."

Mark the expression "she demanded." Gentlemen, I should think it is absolutely an Extremist's speech, because if you demand you are an Extremist. His lordship continued.

"What was wanted was a democratic Government."

A "democratic Government," gentlemen. If anybody whispers those words to his lordship now, probably he will get into a swoon. "Democratic Government." Why? Time was not yet in 1915, but time suddenly became ripe in 1918. So much so that what India wanted was a "Democratic Government." (Laughter.)

ANOTHER CHAPTER.

But that is not the whole of it. There is another chapter in his lordship's association with public questions.

A voice "Another change of colour."

Mr. Das: I don't put it in that way. Well, in December, 1919, when his lordship was taking part in the passing of the Reform Act into law, in moving the second reading his lorship said, "India is not yet fully equipped for complete Self-Government." I pause for a moment. In 1915, just after he left office the time was not yet. In 1918, after the Cabinet had spoken and after, let us hope, he had dissociated himself from official influence the time was ripe for a democratic Government; but again in 1919, when he represented India in the Peace Conference and was then engaged in the arduous task of passing the Reform Act into law, India was not yet fully equipped for complete Self-Government. His lordship said, "he would not be so rash" as to predict when she would. Not only was India unfit for complete Self-Government but such was his lordship's faith in the destiny of his country that he, cautious Moderate that he was, would not be so rash as to predict—not only to predict but even to attempt to predict—when she would. On the difference between a Moderate and an Extremist, his lordship further said, "no reasonable Indian claimed that Indians had to-day reached politically man's estate, but I do claim that they have reached the age of adolescence. That was in 1919. After that the Reform Act was passed. You remember how it was rushed through get the Act passed before the "big meeting at Parliament because Mr. Montagu wanted to Amritsar." After that his lordship arrived here and as soon as he set his foot on Indian soil his lordship had an interview with a representative of the Associated Press on January 18th and he said "I am glad to find that all shades of opinion in India are agreed as to the necessity of working the Reforms Act, which was just passed in a spirit of hopefulness and cooperation." All shades of opinion are agreed on working the Reform Act. Why? It sounds some thing like the Congress resolution. Then his lordship said, "I cannot help thinking that in view of this it was unwise and to my mind unjust; first to say that the Act does not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of India and second to threaten further agitation." I ask you to notice two things in this remarkable utterance. Firstly, the possibility of co-operation between all shades of opinion but in his last speech at Calcutta we find his Lordship saying that he was against the Moderates' co-operation with the "Extremists." (Laughter.)

MR. MONTAGU'S VOICE ECHOED.

Why is it unjust to say that the Act does not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people? I don't know. His Lordship disapproves of further agitation. Has his Lordship come to India to prevent any further agitation? Had not Mr. Montagu said the same thing? "This is what we could give you. Take it. We won't tolerate any further agitation." What was the reply which the Congress gave? The Congress said "We will have agitation, we will continue to agitate till you give us complete Self-Government." (Hear hear.) We find the Under Secretary of State coming to Bombay and repeating exactly what Mr. Montagu had said, viz., not to threaten further agitation. His Lordship said at the interview, "This is the message which above all I should like to send to my countrymen all over India. Let us begin to work. That will be our agitation and not begin an agitation for the purpose of securing control over the departments of law and order." I will put this question to Lord Sinha. Is he delivering that message as a limb of the Government? It makes a world of difference. If he speaks as the limb of the Government we say we will have now that form the Under-Secretary of State. But if he delivers that message as an Indian, all that I want to say is, "How could you be so blind to the interests of India? Do you really believe that proclamations and pledges are given always to be carried out? Have you forgotten how the gracious Proclamation of the Queen was carried out? Was the Local Self-Government Resolution of Lord Ripon carried out? Why do you ask the people of this country to put their faith in pledges and proclamations and advise them not to carry on agitation? I refuse to believe, my lord if you are speaking as an Indian to an Indian. If you are speaking as the agent of the Secretary of State for India you should make your position clear. If it is the Under-Secretary of State for India who is speaking I should attach no importance to a message of that description because we have heard similiar messages often before."

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

Then in explaining the Reform Act and pointing out the good points in it his Lordship said we have got fiscal autonomy. I ask you, gentlemen, to consider that a little minutely. Which has got fiscal autonomy under the Reform Act? Which are the 'we' there? Is it the people of this country? No His Lordship betrays himself there. It is the Government of India. And anybody who knows the Reform Act knows, this, that, whatever may be said of the Provincial Governments, the Government of India is by no means a responsible Government. The people have not got fiscal autonomy.

LORD SINHA'S CHANGED VISION.

Having stated in Bombay that all shades of opinion the representatives of all shades of opinion, ought to combine and co-operate, his Lordship says at the meeting of the Indian Association, "the Moderate party to which I have the honour to belong": "It is my firm belief that the future of the country belongs to the Moderate party. I am against the Moderates co-operating with the 'Extremists.'" Can any honest Moderate or any honest "Extremist" say that the differences between them are of such a character that co-operation between them when the interests of the country demand it, is impossible? Can it be honestly said by anybody that in the Punjab matter when the rights of the people were disregarded, when all sorts of crimes were committed in the name of law, it is possible for any Indian, be he a Moderate or Nationalist, loyalist or "Extremist," to say that in this matter we could not co-operate?

BUREAUCRACY AND MODERATES.

I find it impossible to believe it. But look at it more closely. Have we not heard over and over again of the policy of patting the Moderates on the back? Lord Morley's "Reminiscences" will tell you how the Government found it necessary to pat the Moderates on the back. At this gathering at the Indian Association, I don't know the exact character of that gathering, but from news paper reports I find two judges of the High Court were present there. I can hardly state it but as an official gathering. At this gathering his Lordship delivered the inspiring message "Don't co-operate with the "Extremists." I take it that his Lordship has always been of opinion that the Moderates should co-operate with the bureaucracy. I put this question to his Lordship again. I am afraid it won't be answered, but I put it. Are the differences between the Moderates and the bureaucracy less fundamental than the differences between the Moderates and the "Extremists"? (Hear, hear and laughter.)

If that is so, let them say so and we will not engage in their discussion any longer. Let them say that we have gathered ourselves unto the bureaucracy. But if that is not so where is the ground for saying "co-operate with the bureaucracy but don't co-operate with the extremists. It sounds so hollow, so illogical, so absurd in the fact of it. And his Lordship is very acute. Nobody can even question the intellect of Lord Sinha and I sincerely believe that he is one of the cleverest men I have ever come across. So I refuse to think that his Lordship could have thought so. If His Lordship really did think so, it is one of the most wanton libels on the Moderate party because I say the logical conclusion is that the bureaucracy and the moderates are one. I cannot think of his Lordship so libelling the moderate party for his Lordship said he himself was proud to belong to this party. This can only be explained by the fact that he was speaking as the Under Secretary of State for India. He was making use of the moderates. He was pulling the back of the moderates just as Lord Morley had done before and just as Mr. Montagu had done. I say your Lordship is quite welcome to do so, but the next time you do so pray in the name of all that is sacred tell your bewildered countrymen that you are doing so as an official and not as an Indian patriot because there are some things which the people of the country will not tolerate. If you want to command our respect, if you want us to honour you let us have the truth. India will never listen to anything which is so utterly devoid of truth (hear hear).

ADVANTAGES OF MODERATION

CODDLING EVERYWHERE.

The "Indian Daily News" has the following in its editorial columns:

More Advice to the Moderate by One Who has Succeeded:—

If you are a Moderate you will support hypocrisy in any of its numerous forms, for hypocrisy is the essential of moderation.

Moderation leads to rewards. You may become a member of the babu peerage, you may even become "mosaheb" of a Secretary of State, you will never regret moderation. You will read the Honours List with excited anticipation and I know no more glorious feeling than that of of knowing that under the O.B.E., or C.I.E., or P. O. T.'s one's name will surely be found.

As a Moderate you may one day be invited to Government House after dinner and come in with the dessert like good children in your best clothes and you will be entitled to shake hands or even exchange two words with the local potentate. You may even be asked to sit on the proposed committee for combating the ravages of political hysteria which is now devastating the Province and your presence will no doubt have a deadening effect on all absurd ambitions.

As a Moderate you will be courted by the European community, who, say they, are anxious to make the reforms a success and are yearning to co-operate with you and teach you how to make money by building mills, factories, ships, battleships, torpedo boats, dugouts and dolls tea sets and initiate you into the mysteries of selling forward and then bearing the market and many other mysteries of the sort. You may get good tips for buying indigenous industrials and make a good deal of money. Maharajas are doing it and why should not you do it too?

If you are a zemindar any project for taking more money from your tenants is sure of support for the rulers of the day will no doubt prefer in the first instance to rely on the more backward and stupid (as your opponents call it) portion of the natural leaders of the people. This will enable you to ask for concessions which are sure to be granted you in return for value received.

In fact, if you are a Moderate you are quite sure of getting more than if you are an Extremist. Being in the minority means that you have a better chance of say good things that are going and to be one of a few hundred is likely to give larger results than to be one of a crore. The prizes are the same for both parties and though it is useful always to shout with the crowd it is better to get out of it and shout with the powerful.

Do not believe that anything will change in Bengal as long as you support the rulers. It will be the same old game under a brand new name and it is easy shout "Reforms" and go on as usual.

India has seen many reforms but there are still lots of people who refuse to drink atap water. They are in the majority after all. You will profess to be their representative, the guardian of the Somatan dharma and the brake on the wheels of change. It is a glorious role. Try it. Introduce a more drastic Press Act for the oppression of the opposition, vote for suppression and massacre and if you are fortunate you, may get another of the Indian peerages with which the new regime is baited. Swallow it greedily and you will breed honourable misters instead of Srijuktas and go in processions in front of mere Indian Princes and Maharajahs and wear white silk breeches and an embroidered uniform like an Under-Secretary saheb. Oh, those moments of reminiscence when—

But I must close. As a Moderate you will in all probability not be called upon to put your hands in your pockets and pay out money for the cause. Isn't that game worth everything. No sacrifice of anything, no self-denied, no self-restraint, no cold cloud of official displeasure, no dread of the C. I. D. search, no Bande Mataram! Only salaams and chuprassis and chobdars and "Vivat Moderatio." You see I'm learning Latin (dog Latin.)

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AMBITSAR APPEALS.

(Continued from page 8.)

pass in respect of any such offence any sentence authorised by law." Then the instructions go on: "The necessary general order is being issued," which shows that there was some general order about to be issued. Then it goes on in paragraph 2: "It will be observed that this power is extremely wide. The Local Government has been instructed by the Government of India that the Commissions are to be used only for the trial of offences arising out of the recent disturbances." That only shows inferentially what would appear to have been the situation but I am not informed about it.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY.

Sir Laurence Jenkins: There is anothe difficulty which perhaps you could clear up It is this. There is a limited suspension of the ordinary functions of the Court.

Sir John Simon: Yes.

Sir Laurence Jenkins: That is so far as the trial of persons for offences coming under the Ordinance of 1804 is concerned. There has been no suspension so far as th offences go with which they are conscerned.

Viscount Cave: If you look at page of the Supplementary Appendix you wil find a further order of suspension. Is not that the one that Sir Laurence Jenkins is looking for?

Sir Laurence Jenkins: There is a powe to suspend under the Act of 1804. That is vested in the Governor in Council.

Sir John Simon: Yes.

Sir Laurence Jenkins: Has there been any other suspension except that by th Governor-General?

Sir John Simon: At page 6 No. V, it says: 'Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that a state of open rebellion exists in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, and Gujrat in the Province of the Punjab; Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, and in extension of the orders suspending in the said districts the functions of the ordinary criminal courts in so far as the trial of persons of the classes referred to in the said Regulation charged with the offences therein described is concerned, the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased further to suspend the functions of the ordinary criminal courts in these districts in so far as trials held before commissions in accordance with the provisions of the Martial Law (further extension) Ordinance, 1919, are concerned."

Sir Laurence Jenkins: My difficulty is this. Where is the power of the Governor. General in his executive capacity to suspend the ordinary functions as to any charge beside the Regulation of 1804? That is my difficulty.

Viscount Cave: It may be the general power to legislate under section 72.

Sir John Simon: This does not purport to be an Ordinance which is in accordance with our legislation.

SIMPLY A PROCLAMATION.

Viscount Cave: This No. V is simply a Proclamation. It suspends the jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts as regards offences which they are referring to the special tribunal, ,so that there is no Court after that with power to try these cases except it is a Court set up in some other way. Then you get Ordinance No. 4 which sets up this Tribunal and empowers it to try these persons.

Sir John Simon: I do not think what your lordship parts is puite Sir Laurence Jenkins' point. To take an instance in this country, supposing the Home Office were to issue an order and say that Old Bailey is to be shut up for a month, and so far as regards certain cases they are to be tried by a Commission, the executive would be perforing a nullity. The power which the Executive of India has to shut up the ordinary criminal courts the power to shut them up so far as they deal with the particular charges referred to in the Regulation of 1804. They have no power to say the ordinary criminal courts shall not try anybody for receiving stolen goods. One of these men has been tried for receiving stolem goods.

Viscount Cave: Will you turn to page 30 which gives the Regulation of 1804, section 2 says: "The Governor-General in Council is hereby empowered to suspend, or to direct any public authority or officer to order the suspension of, wholly or partially the functions of the ordinary Criminal Courts of Judicature, within any zila, district, city or other place, within any part of the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William and to establish Martial Law therein, for any period of time while the British Government in India shall b engaged in war with any Native or other Power, as well as during the existence of openrebelion against the authority of the Government, in any part of the territorie aforesaid." Then comes the power to direct the trial by Court Martial of a person who is taken as you say in *Flagrante delicto*. It is only the later power that is limited to trying persons. The first praagraph of the section is perfectly general. So that the Governor-General in Council had power to suspend the jurisdiction of the Ordinary Criminal Court, in any case as to which he migat issue his proclamation. If he did so by this N. V at page 6 of the Supplementary Record then the question would arise what Court was to try these persons, and Ordinance No. 4 if it is void I am not prejudicing your argument designated the Court by which these persons were to be tried and that had the force of law. That is how, it may be put. What do you say about that?

Sir John Simon: I follow that. appreciate your Lordship's reference suggests an answer. The contention of the other side would be that upon its true construction it cannot be that it is the intention of the Bengal Regulation of 1804 that you should stop what we should call in England the ordinary Police Courts dealing with petty offences merely because it is proposed to proclaim and apply Martial Law to a very limited class of offence committed or alleged to be committed by certain persons: that is a point on construction, but it would appear if it is to be read in its wider form possibly there might be a wider power of shutting up the ordinary Courts.

Mr. Ameer Ali: Was it the intention that they should shut all the constituted Courts because there was a rising or rebellion?

Sir John Simon: It seems almost impossible to believe it.

Viscount Cave: In section 2 power is given to suspend the ordinary Courts. Was it the intention to shut up all the Courts?

Sir John Simon: I should submit not very strongly.

Viscount Cave: Then there is this order on page 6 of the Supplemental Record. They seem to have taken the same view themselves, because they confine the operation of the suspension to cases which come under the provisions of the Martial Law.

Sir John Simon: I am not sure that that is so.

Viscount Cave: It says: "The Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased further to suspend the functions of the ordinary Criminal Courts in these districts in so far as trials held before commissions in accordance with the provisions of the Martial Law (Further Extension) Ordinance, 1919, are concerned."

SITUATION OF CONFUSION.

Sir John Simon: It creates a very extraordinary situation of confusion. For the moment I am leaving out that Sir Laurence Jenkins asked about the direction if any was given by the Government which says what cases are to be dealt with. I leave that out. You have on the construction against me an Ordinance which says that anybody may be tried for any offence by this special Commission though as a matter of fact the Ordinance is not going to be applied to any case except a case that arises out of the disturbance. You have all the other cases in this province, cases of murder, theft, and whatever you please, any of the ordinary crimes. What is going to happen? It seems almost impossible that No. V on page 6 should validly shut up all the Criminal Courts when the thing that is going to be set up in its place is going to devote itself exclusively to cases arising out of the riots.

Sir Laurence Jenkins: Is the result this that really these trials depend for their validity on the Ordinance No. 4 and that derives none of its virtue from the Martial Law Regulation.

Sir John Simon: That I think is what the Crown would seek to say.

Sir Laurence Jenkins: It is independent of it except so far as it may be incorporated as convenient legislation.

Sir John Simon: That no doubt is one way in which the case for the Crown might be put, but the difficulty in that is that it is in terms an amending Ordinance. It speaks about a Commission already constituted and it proceeds to say that this Commission in addition to the powers which it has already which are all powers under Ordinance No. 1 is to be able to deal with persons and with offences committed after 30th March. The circumstance that the two things are to be read together is I submit strong ground for construing the later Ordinance as doing something short of bringing in the whole code of criminal law to be administered by this Commission. The Commission owed its origin to the Regulation of 1804. The only thing done by Ordinance No. 1 was that instead of an ordinary Court Martial consisting I presume, of a number of Officers, they chose these three judges and said: You are the Commission under the Regulation of 1804. They limit the jurisdiction of the Commission by saying you cannot deal with any offence unless it is an offence dated after 13th April. They found that did not enable them to deal with the cases they wanted to deal with, and they proceeded to legislate with reference to cases and offences of earlier date. The alternative is to say that by a stroke they have in this area swept aside the whole system of criminal law and criminal procedure and criminal appeal in this crowded part of India and by a stroke they have substituted a tribunal which I venture to think would have provoked the promoters of the Petition of Rights if it had been set up by James I of Charles I of any of the Stuarts.

QUESTION OF REPUGNANCY.

Sir Reginald Acland: My Lords, I appear with my learned friend Sir John Simon. I do not desire to go over the whole ground which he has traversed, but I should like to add a word or two, first of all on this question of repugnancy and avoidance, if I may use that expression. I found myself on a distinction which my learned friend made, that there is a real distinction between exceeding the powers of legislation and acting within those powers inconsistently with the intention with which those powers have been conferred upon the legislative body or person. I invite your Lordship's attention from that point of view to his question: What part of this clause 2 or Ordinance No. IV can be said to be repugnant to any part of the Government of India Act? Surely when one comes to examine it there is no part which can come within the words which say that the part which is not repugnant shall be valid, and the part which is repugnant shall be invalid. With regard to the addition which was made to Section 84: "A law made by any authority in British India and repugnant to any provision of this or any other Act of Parliament shall, to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void," my submission to your Lordships is that before you can say that a patr of any provision is repugnant to some other legislation, you must not, if may say so, take evidence of circumstances outside the Statute, or the document which you are construing, but you must look at the document itself, and say this part of the document is repugnant, and that part is not. If that is sound, I ask again, with great respect, what part of the Ordinance No. 4 can be said to be repugnant and what part can be said not to be repugnant to the legislation contained in the Government of India Act? It is either wholly good or wholly bad: you cannot separate it. It gives power to the Commission to try any person charged with any offence. Those words are perfectly clear, and you can only say in any view that it is repugnant to the legislation to which my learned friends have referred by taking evidence, or taking the people to whom it is desired to apply this law. That, with great respect, is not the way to construe a document. One must be able to say that certain words in the Ordinance are repugnant, and certain words are not before the new clause which the learned Attorney-General directed your Lordships' attention to can be brought into play. It so happens that the very next Section 65 offers one an opportunity of giving an illustration of the difference between void legislation and legislation which might be said to be repugnant. Your Lordships will see that Section 65 provides: "The Governor-General in Legislative Council has power to make laws. . . . . for all persons employed or serving in or belonging to the Royal Indian Marine Service." He has the general power there apparently of providing for, among other things, the discipline, and the terms of employment and so on in the Indian Marine. If your Lordships will look at Section 66 it says: "A law made under this Act for the Royal Indian Marine Service shall not apply to any offence unless the vessel to which the offender belongs is at the time of the commission of the offence within the limits of Indian waters," which it then proceeds to define: I need not read that. So that what I submit is this, that if the Governor-General in Council had legislated for the Indian Marine, and had said his legislation should apply not only in the Indian waters, but, let us say, in the English Channel, that part of it would be repugnant to the legislation contained in Section 66. The part with regard to the English Channel would be bad, the part with regard to the Indian waters would be perfectly valid; and that is the sort of thing which that clause which was added in 1919 to the Government of India Act was intended to deal with, and was not intended, as I submit, to validate the exercise of powers entirely in excess of the powers which had been conferred upon what I may call the subordinate legislature I hope a have made the point clear. I submit that is the whole difference between repugnancy and a document being entirely void.

"THE ZAMINDAR."

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 12.

Mr. Zafarali Khan, Editor and Proprietor of the daily paper the "Zamindar" of Lahore states that as a result of H. M. the King's Proclamation the restrictions imposed upon the "Zamindar" have been removed and the paper will re-appear on the 20th instant. The Government of the Punjab have dispensed with security deposit in respect of the paper and the press. The paper, it is stated, will advocate the integrity of the Khilafat, unity between Hindus and Moslems and Self-Government for India on Colonial lines.

DE LISLE ROAD EXTENSION.

PROTEST MEETING OF DADAR LAND-HOLDERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Sunday last at the Antonio De Silva School Hall, Dadar, a largely attended meeting of land-owners affected by the proposed extension of the De Lisle Road to the Lady Jamsetji Road at Mahim was held presided over by the Revered J. J. Dias.

Dr. Javle addressed the meeting and explained that though the proposed extension was one of a trunk road which by all accepted maxims and recommendations had to be constructed at the cost of the Municipality, the Corporation had decided to recover the cost of its construction by the acquisition of frontages of a hundred feet in width, thereby throwing the Municipal burden on the adjoining land-owners and making a profit by sale of the frontages at high prices. The Town-Plannning Act having been made applicable to Mahim it was pointed out that the adjoining land-owners could be asked to cede the land required for cross roads free of cost and also contribute half the cost of the construction of the cross road. But the Municipal Corporators had lightly brushed aside the representation made to them that the power vested in them to acquire land adjoining to a proposed road under Section 296 (b) of the Municipal Act was limited to cases contemplated by Section 49 of the Acquisition Act, viz., where an owner could compel the Municipality to acquire the whole of his land when only a part required for the road was sought to be acquired. But it is human nature to be callous and indifferent to injustice so long as one's own interests are not affected. It was not surprising therefore that the land-lords' representation was light-heartedly shelved.

Dr. Javle said he had proposed that when the Schemes under the Town Planning Act were being prepared the obligatory duty of the Municipality should be recognised, and the Act should not be used to throw upon owners in particular areas in the City burdens which elsewhere fall on the Municipal Exchequer. He explained that the proposed extension was one of a trunk road and it was absurd to throw the burden of it on the adjoining land-owners.

After Dr. Rodrigues, Mr. Shastri, Mr. Andrade and others had addressed the meeting and after a discussion whether the Municipality, under cover of the word "expedient" in Section 296, had the right to profiteer in land at the cost of the helpless owner, an association was formed and a Committee appointed to study the matter and to take such action as may be deemed necessary.

A public meeting held on the 6th instant, at the Coronation Park, Dacca, under the presidency of Syed Abdul Hafez passed a resolution demanding the repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

INDIAN SUGAR COMMITTEE.

MR. BRANDER'S EVIDENCE.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATIONS

At the last sitting of the Indian Sugar Committee on April 6th at Bombay the examination of Dr. Mann, the Acting Director of Agriculture, was concluded. In regard to the prospects of an extension of cane in Sind, Dr. Mann stated greater part of area under sugar cane in Sind, consisted of poor Punjabi cane. He did not think that there was any hope for an extension of cane in Sind until the Sukkur Barrage was completed. No work had hitherto been done on cane in Sind, but the Agricultural Department was arranging for the establishment of three experimental pumping stations under which crops would be grown on the same conditions as would ensue whe the Sukkur Barrage was completed. He thought the object of the Agricultural Department should be to evolve a cane which would require less water than the ordinary varieties. The Department would experiment with Dr. Barber's seeding canes and there would be no question of the introduction of the *Pundia* variety. In regard to the possibility of a datepalm sugar industry, he thought that there was never a chance for such an industry on a big scale. It could never be more than a cottage industry. Sugar best had been grown successfully in Northern Gujarat on light soils, but he doubted whether the crop would prove a paying one there, owing to the competition of such crops, as tobacco.

MR. J. P. BRANDER.

Mr. J. P. Brander, Collector of Bombay and Director of Civil Supplies, described the origin of the co-operative societies on the Nira Canal. He stated that the chief causes of the arrears to the societies were said to be the misuse of loans, such as using them to pay old debts, or to buy land, losses owing to bad cultivation and sometimes irregular irrigation distribution and small profits which left too small a margin for home expenses. There was not much genuine co-operation, as co-operation was understood in Europe, about the system, except in some of the better societies. Some of the larger societies had co-operative spirit, bat they were, by general testimony, exceptions. The societies were formed very hurriedly, no discrimination between members was exercised, and thus, various societies were weakened by the admission of worthless or struggling persons. This had deterred the more substantial persons from joining. The system of appointing only probationary or junior mamlatdars as Special Mamlatdars for this very special and difficult work was not, in his opinion, a good one. The dilemma thus was that the greater the official supervision, the less would true co-operation prevail, while the less such supervision was exercised, the more would the arrears increase and the societies tend to deteriorate. He offered the following suggestions It had to be recognised that the co-operative spirit, or a prospect of it, in the near future did not exist in many societies. The defects in the creation of the societies could not easily be got over now. In future special mamlatdars should be most carefully selected for capacity, tact and energy. They should exercise a strict control over societies, cause them to get rid of bad members and to realise the arrears. Having thus got the societies on a sounder footing, they would have more time to train them in co-operative methods. At the same time, they would not interfere with societies which were managing their own affairs well and would diminish their control over the other societies in proportion as they developed the true co-operative spirit. In spirit of the large arrears and the defects incidental to the system, the position had he thought, grounds for hope. With all its defects, it was preferrable to the joint stock system on the lines of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, which he had once recommended for this area.

HOW TO FINANCE CANE.

His views as to the financing of cane on existing and future canals were as follows. Financing of individual cultivators direct by a joint stock bank should not be thought of. Nor would he recommend the financing of individuals direct by a Government takavi agency as the main system. It should be one of unlimited liability co-operative societies. The mistakes in the formation of the Nira societies must, however, be carefully avoided. The cultivators in the Deccan Canal tracts were generally poor and ignorant and feared to offend one another. They could not be trusted to exclude bad members. A good start was all-important, So, revenue officers would, after strict enquiry, have to decide who were to be members at first. Co-operation, or rather quasi-co-operation, with strong centralised supervision was the best method of attaining the desirable end of including the local cultivators, as distinct from outsiders, in the profits to be got from the cultivation. If inefficient and doubtful cultivators were excluded, the bigger cultivators might join the societies in larger numbers than was the case on the Nira and Godavari. To secure this end, the maximum amount of loan for an individual cultivator might have to be raised considerably. Limited liability for rural societies was contrary to strict co-operative theory, but cane cultivation was really more like an industry than like ordinary agriculture Further, there might be big cultivators who, for various reasons, might not manage to join any society. He saw no reason why Government should not make direct takavi advances to such men. Special mamlatdars on Canal tracts should invariably be picked men and should be transferred seldom. Each of them should not have too large an area to supervise. He did not think that Dr. Mann's conclusion that the Nira Canal cultivators, owing to water-logging, were becoming poorer and poorer and that, unless agricultural improvements were introduced, things would get worse, was correct. The great increase in land values contradicted this view. A strong proof of the profit of cane growing on the Nira Valley Canal tract was the fact that a factory was soon to start in this tract. Probably the establishment of similar factories on the Godavari and other Deccan Canals and the financing by them of cultivators would prove the main factor in producting the prosperity of all concerned in cane cultivation. In regard to the complaints of the cultivators about the distribution of water, he advocated that an experienced Assistant Engineer should always be stationed at Baramati. It was also sound to temper or supplement the purely departmental system of administration by a system of popular representation.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The importance of communications was great. The construction of the Dhond Baramati railway, soon to be extended into the heart of the cane tract, should have increased the profits of cultivators. Sugar factories would be required before tram lin ec through any tract would be feasible. To increase the irrigation rate, or to impose a special local fund cess in connection with that rate and to spend the proceeds on making roads and bridges to each irrigated village would pay the cultivators handsomely. A demonstration farm of the Agricultural Department was required on the Nira Canal and on each new canal which should be in charge of a really competent man who should also be the mainspring in running a local agricultural association. An alternative or supplementary method was to include local cultivators to go in for particular experiments. If these succeeded, other cultivators were more likely to adopt them than if they saw the same results on a Government farm.

MR. R. B. MACLACHLAN.

Mr. R. B MacLachlan, Executive Engineer, the Nira left bank canal and the Mutha Canals, stated that the supply of water from these canals would be considerably increased in the near future. The Nira left bank canal would be re-modelled to take an additional discharge from the larger lake at Bhatghar, now in course of construction. and would, it was estimated. irrigate an additional area of 4,000 acres of cane. The existing water rate for cane on the three large canals in his charge was Rs. 45 an acre. He considered this rate suitable. The water rate was really a small item of the total expenditure which had to be incurred before the crop matured and was crushed and could only be complained of in cases where the outturn was affected by damaged lands, or by lack of care and method, in the case of bad cultivators. No water was available for lift in the canal areas and there was no necessity whatever to encourage power pumping plants in those tracts. A pumping plant had been set up by the Agricultural Deparment on the Bhima at Nangaon as an experimental measure some years ago. Since the plant was erected, there had been an extraordinary demand for cane cultivation under it, but this could not be allowed until the plant could be duplicated, as a break-down of the plant during the season would mean ruin to the cultivators. The plant recently been duplicated and cane cultivation had now been allowed, but the size of the plant allowed only a small proportion of the total demand being complied with. He considered that more power pumping plants, similar to that erected at Nangaon, should be encouraged in the district. He considered that an experienced Assistant Engineer should be solely employed during the planting season in passing the bunds. He was strongly in favour of the system of selling water by measurement. The great difficulty in regard to this was, however, the lack of a suitable meter. He thought, however, that there was the possibility of evolving a small meter suitable for individual cultivators.

The Committee also had an informal discussion with the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Member of Council, Bombay. They left for Dumraon, Bihar, on Tuesday evening.

JAILS COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 12.

The Jails Commission left Lahore on Saturday night for Montgomery to inspect the Central Jail there and the criminal tribes agricultural settlements at Okara. On Sunday the members proceeded to Peshawar where two days will be spent after which they will go to Simla to prepare their reports in Simla. Mr. Cowen, who was formerly in charge of Borstal Jail, Lahore, will be examined. During its stay in Lahore the Commission inspected Borstal, Central, and female jail and criminal tribes settlements at Mogalpura. Among those who gave evidence before the Commission were Lala Harkishen Lal, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt, Lala Duni Chand, and Major Dalziel, officiating Inspector-General.

AMERICAN NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 12.

Cheap newsprinting paper is to be admitted tax free into America to help the papers affected by high prices.

A number of Irish women advocating Home Rule for six hours demanstrated with flags outside the British Embassy, Washington. Two were arrestd and released on a warning. As to the sanction of diplomatic residence, Mr. Colby, Secretary of State, said the Government deeply regretted the demonstration and was considering measures for effectively carrying on the duties of hospitality to a representative of a friendly power.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the American Navy in a statement to the Naval Affairs Committee said he had secret information that Japan was fortifying Caroline Mariar on the Marshall Island recently acquired from Germany. The Japanese Ambassador next day contradicted this statement of fortification.

JUSTICE IN MADRAS.

"COOLY" BRANDED WITH RED HOT IRON.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 35.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 12.

Mr. Bower, Presidency Magistrate, disposed to-day, of the case in which a boiler cooly in Buckingham Mills charged A Barret, Assistant Engineer with having branded him with a red-hot iron. The facts alleged were that on the 17th March while the complainant was cleaning a boiler some dust fell in his eyes and he was rubbing the eyes. Accused thinking he was not doing any work, without asking him for any explanation branded him with a red-hot iron causing him a wound. Counsel for the accused apologised for the act saying though red-hot iron was used it was not intended against the complainant. The magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him thirty rupees of which thirty was to be paid to complainant as compensation.

RANGOON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MAYMYO, April 12.

At the Legislative Council meeting held to-day under the presidency of Lt.-Governor after interpellations the Hon. Mr. H. Tomkinson introduced a bill to provide for regulation of the disposal of sewage in town of Rangoon. The Bill was taken into consideration without reference to a Select Committee and was passed as urgent legislation was found necessary owing to the recent decision of the Chief Court in the suit of the Burma Railways vs. the Rangoon Municipal Committee which ordered that an injunction should issue prohibiting the committee in West Rangoon from so using the night soil depot as to cause a nuisance to the Burma Railway Coy. and those residents dwelling on their land. The present Bill requires the committee to undertake the disposal of sewage notwithstanding any nuisance that may be caused thereby.

The Hon. Mr. F. Lewisohn, Revenue Member, presented the budget for 1920-21 and the Council adjourned to Saturday when the budget will be discussed.

GERMAN CURRENCY NOTES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On moving the above subject through the Indian Merchants Chamber and other authoritative sources I now understand that the Department of Commerce and Industries of the Government of India has informed that money in consideration of the German Currency Notes shall be paid by the German Government in accordance with the Chapter 8th of the Peace Treaty. Those possessing such notes therefore should register their claims with the "Foreign Claim Office."

I am sure the minds of those who have been suffering will be pacified a bit by this explanation of the Government of India, but that is not enough. I, therefore, request all these bodies to request the Government of India to make, if possible, such arrangements through some Banks or even Government Departments to extend some loans in parts on the security of these notes which now no doubt are valid, to afford the public immediate relief.

I request meanwhile those who possess such notes to register their claims in the above office as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.

BIHARILAL N. ANANTANJ

Bombay April 12.

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The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O. We make this condition without any hesitation.

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Strength Giver! Tonic Curer of all diseases!!!

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on :—Back-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

I phial of 32 pills Re. 1
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British and Keen as New. As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors 2 hollow-ground Rs. 3 each Full Hollowground. Rs 5 & 6 each. all Post Free. NAIL CLIPPERS, sharpened, Nail Re. 1-4, Horse as. 2-4-0 each Scissor cleaned and ground. MATHEWS & Co. 95, Bruce street. (Opp Connaught) Bombay

SITUATION IN ARABIA.

"AMERICAN GOVT. WILL BE THE BEST."

EMIR FEISUL'S DECLARATION.

Mr. Percival Phillips, "Daily Express" special correspondent in Damascus writes as follows on February 8th. The Emir Feisul has recently been crowned King of Smyrna:

"The East is in great danger." The Emir Feisul speaking lowly and gravely, made this declaration to me yesterday afternoon, as we sat in his little workroom in his modest palace in the Salehiyish quarter of Damascus.

It was the keynote of an interview lasting nearly an hour, in which the Emir talked freely and with evident frankness of the crisis which overhangs the nation, his own altered position since his return from France. He looked careworn and seemed weighed down physically as well as mentally, by the unhappiness which filled his soul. Yet the anxiety which found expression in almost every sentence of our conversation was for his country, and not for himself. Twice more before I left he voiced the thought which was uppermost in his mind. "The East is in great danger."

EMIR'S SIMPLE LIFE.

I found the Emir living in extreme simplicity in his so-called palace, formerly the residence of the Turkish Vali of Damascus, not more than a three-storeyed white-fronted dwelling, surpassed in size and mangnificence by scores of other mansions in this wealthy capital. It is set high against a steep street at the base of the black brown slopes of Jebel Kasyun, perhaps half a mile from the heart of the old city, and is shrouded on al sides by the house of the poor. Two sentries stand at the open door. The narrow hall to which all the world passes freely gives a glimpse of a shaded courtyard and a central fountain. A precipitous wooden staircase leads to the plain suit of rooms on the first floor, where the Emir lives and works.

The dingy little square in front of the residence hums with life from sunrise to sunset. A cab rank faces the door not ten yards' distant, and beggars lie in the sunshine against the wall of a small dilapidated mosque opposite. The crowded trams have a halting place beside it, and vendors of sweetmeats and other street merchants wander to and fro under the windows with their musical cries. Dignified merchants, veiled women in black, plemas, mounted Beduins, Kurds, and negroes from the Soudan are all part of the brightly coloured and evershifting panorama on which Emircan look from his study.

The shouting tumult of the square came faintly through the closed double windows of the lofty ant-chamber where the Emir's people awaited his summons. It was filled with anxious inquirers clustered under the chandeliers talking quietly and earnestly. One heard Arabic, English, and French at the same time. Square shouldered young ladies in the most immaculate uniforms of the Hedjaz hovered round them with one eye on the closed door. Officials of Damascus and hereditary chiefs from the provinces on divans imperturbably waiting for audience. The Sheikh Selinel Atach, of the Hauran Druses, his massive head in a craftan of rich dark silk, stroked his beard and gazed from the window with sombre eyes. The Sheikh Abdul Kadir, one of the leaders of the movement for independence, in white robes and headress, questioned an alde impatiently eager for his turn to ask the Emir the inevitable question.

A professional looking man, wearing spectacles and dressed in tweeds ushered me into the next-room. The Emir came forward with an impulsive gesture and stretched out his hand. I had seen him at noon driving to prayers in the great Mosque of Omaiyde surrounded by a bodyguard of smart lancers, the true type of an Eastern prince, in the robes which he wore before he left Mecca for the West, inclining his head slightly at the salutes of the people as he sped through the Hamidiyieh Bazaar. I was not prepared to meet this slender young man in the grey lounge suit and linen collar of youth, whose thin, intellectual face, sparse black beard, delicate hands, and air of nervous energy suggested a poet and artist, though never a dreamer. I was impressed by his kindly simplicity, and beyond all by his obvious sincerity. He beckoned me to a chair, and leading his desk, with its mass of papers, sat at my left beside the uncurtained window, looking on the square below seethed in sunshine. Camels were passing laden with timber, a cabman disupted shilla with an angry fare, and clouds of choking white dust, the curse of Damascus, drove against the throng, who bowed their heads.

CONDITIONS UTTERLY CHANGED.

The Emir broke silence, "Since my return from Europe," he said, "I find the conditions here utterly changed.

The people are greatly disturbed because they believe the Allies have abandoned them. They are looking for some one to give them hope and comfort for the future, some assurance that their rights will be safeguarded.

Puade, Khatib, his Foreign Minister, who sat at my right, interpreted the sentences slowly. "I came back," continued the Emir, "to convince them that there is no danger concerning their country. Although they had the greatest confidence in me, the circumstances which left them in such a state of doubt cause them to feel untrustful even towards me, and they are wondering I have not been deceived in Europe."

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

I pointed out to the Emir that there is much speculation in Damascus whether he had given final assent to the agreement with France. "Yes I have" he replied quickly. The British Government, on whom I relied very much, insisted on my doing so. I have done my best to bring Arab and French interests together, and am still trying" but I regret to say, I find many obstacles. Even my best friends are opposing this agreement." He paused a moment, and then added: "I tell you the East is in great danger." I asked if the definite proposals brought from France had been put before the people. "Yes, certain definite proposals given to me in Paris have been put before them. A portion of the people refuse to consider them at all; others show willingness of compromise."

Asked when he would return to Europe the Emir replied: "Not immediately. I was told in Paris that the Syrian question would be discussed before long. When it comes up I shall go back and also visit London. I naturally hope to see Mr. Lloyd George and other statesmen." The Emir leaned towards me impudsively and remarked:—

"I want to add one word to the British nation, speaking as its sincere friend. Let me remind Great Britain that if this agreement does not please the Arabs the East is in great danger. The Arabs, as regards the Mahomedan world, constitute an element of great influence. The evacuation of Syria by Great Britain is a source of danger to Great Britain more than to any other Power."

I asked if he thought it possible to alter public opinion so as to make the acceptance of the French in the country possible. "If the French remain here without menacing the independence of the people," he said, "the latter may accept. I have been telling them that their independence is not in danger. If they think it is menaced in any way they will certainly decline all dealings with the French. As regards a mandate, the people and myself do not accept it."

Asked if any French troops had been withdrawn from the eastern zone, the Emir said: "Yes, they have evacuated Baalbek and have said they will evacuate the Bek valley." I told the Emir it was reported in some Egyptian newspapers that arrangements had been requested for the occupation of Damascus by foreign troops. "I think we had better all die." He replied warmly, "before we allow any foreign Power to assume authority in the capital. The French never made such a request."

When I asked what he considered the best means of allaying the present wide spread unrest, the Emir replied. "By fulfilling the promises given us by Great Britain at the beginning of the war. The troubles have been caused by the general belief of the people that the country will be divided, and that they will thereby be conquered."

'What is your Highness' interpretation of a mandate?" I asked "The people will not accept a mandate" he replied.

In answer to the question if his demitions of an undivided Syria included Palestine the Emir said 'Our first aim was for all Arabia, Palestine and Syria but Great Britain left, us We rose against the Turks for the sake of our unity and independence. We had asked Great Britain previously that we should be undivided."

"And now, and now," he repeated, "I prefer to keep silent at this interview as regards Palestine. Of course there must be a settlement.

As I rose to take my leave I asked the Emir if he had anything further to say to the British public. Looking me squarely in the eyes "I repeat, he said the East is in great danger," and he clasped my hand warmly. As I came into the ante-room the chief of the Druses was still sitting on the divan waiting patiently for a reassuring message for his people.

GRAND MUFTT'S VIEWS.

The "Daily News" Special Correspondent in Jerusalem states on February, 14:—

I have been so fortunate as to be received here by Kamelel Husseini. Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, than whom no one is better authorised to speak on behalf of the Moslem and Christian Arabs of Palestine on the subjects of the suggested separation from Syria and Jewish colonisation.

The Mufti told me he agreed with the memorandum of the Moslem and Christain Arabs transmitted, through the Pope to the Supreme Council in Paris and to the British Government, protesting against the British pro-Zionist, policy and declaring that the memorialists would never allow the Zionists to take possesion of their country.

The protests, he said, were not directed against foreigners generally, and that those Jews who had been living for many years in Palestine in friendship and on visiting terms with the Arab population were in no danger as regarded either themselves or their property. "But we want no new movement," he went on, "which may stire up the sentiments of the whole country. We don't want this Zionist movement.

"The majority of people in Syria and Palestine do not wish for separation. The people of Palestine desire, while forming part of a united Arab nation, to have their own administration, built up with British help and participation. Before the occupation the peasantry were impatiently waiting to see the country under British rule, but as soon as they saw how the British behaved they turned against them, because they found your Government was helping the Zionists, giving them more freedom than any of the natives.

"I have told this to British leaders when they have asked me the sentiments of the people. I have told them what they were before the occupation, and how they have changed since on account of the favours accords to the Jews." The Grand Mufti gave me several alleged instances of these preferences, with which I shall be able to deal in greater detail by letter.

"I asked his Excellency what solution of the Palestine problem he thought would give satisfaction to the country. He replied. If present Arabic self-Government is impossible, the Government should be in the hands of the British—the ancient British we know before the war, the British as we heard of them for their justice, freedom and liberty. That would be best. While waiting for the Arabs to learn to govern themselves, we woule prefer any Government which would protect the welfare of the inhabitants, and not make dissension among the people; and for that, perhaps, the best would be the American.

"Even separation or partition would be less harmful to Palestine than the Zionist colonisation of the country. The people lived for so many years with the Turks. They were expecting to be free to enjoy their lives—they expected better than the present occupation has brought them. The country is rich, but the people are poor.

"If the British act rightly, teach us to govern ourselves, establish land, banks, and guarantee to us that our country shall remain ours, the land will see great prosperity and the English will greatly profit. They must not be severe on the people. They will not revolt if the English control the administration; but their eyes are being opened, and if they see in the new movement a danger of being pushed out from their country there will be trouble."

After a two hours' talk this remarkable man, respected throughout the Moslem world, accompanied me to the door of his house, where standing on the slopes of the Meunt of Olives, and in the same gentlemindedness and soft speech, he took leave of one in these words:

"Our fate depends on the English people. We want to live in peace in our own country. We are poor, and few of us are educated. If the Jews come, with all their wealth, modern methods, and husbandry behind them, in 15 years our peasantry will have emigrated."

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The First Social Gathering of the pupils of the Parel High School of the Gokhale Education Society was celebrated on the 10th inst. at the Currimbhoy Workmen's Institute when Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presided. The function began with a welcome song. Mr. Y. M. Lad, the Principal, read a report of the work done by the school during the last year. The report stated as follows:—"Within the short period of one year and a half from its birth the school has got 200 boys on its rolls and the number is expected to go up to 300 in a short time. The finances of the school are not satisfactory, the income from fees being Rs. 632, against an expenditure of Rs. 7,289 of which Rs. 1,253 were received as donations and contribution sthe rest were supplied from the funds of the Society. The school has got an efficient staff of four graduates and other experienced teachers. A Carpentry class has been attached to the school and it is intended to have a Handloom-weaving Department added to it in a very short time. The greatest need of the school is of funds. To possess a building of its own, the Society will require at least a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 and a Committee has been formed to collect the required amount."

The reading of the Report was followed by a dialogue about the education of boys of the Middle Class people. This was followed by the distribution of prizes to boys for their proficiency in different subjects.

The president then addressed the meeting, in the course of which he said that he was glad to see that the Society was working on the lines laid down by the late lamented Mr. Gokhale with whose name it was associated, and richly deserved support from the public. As for the raising of funds, he said that the Society should make one more attempt to collect funds for its work and that he would be most willing to do his best in helping the Society in any way possible for him. With regard to the classes in Carpentry and Weaving he remarked that the complaint of inefficient labour would be removed by the introduction of Technical Education in the curriculum of secondary education and congratulated the Society on its making Technical Education compulsory along with literary instruction, as it would go a far way in increasing the efficiency of labour which was a sore need of the day.

The function was brought to a close with a hearty vote of thanks to the President proposed by Mr. Deshpande.

Jute fires are getting more frequent in Calcutta. During the last week some jute press or other was on fire each day and through the loss sustained by individual presses did not amount to anything considerable enough to deserve much notice, the fact of the frequency of such fires has begun to draw some public attention now.

G. I. P. RY. DISPUTES

AMICABLY SETTLED.

AGENT MEETS MEN HALF-WAY.

(Associated Press.)

MANMAD, April 12.

The delegation of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Conference that went from here and waited on the Agent returned and placed the Agent's reply before the meeting. After a long discussion lasting until 12 midnight last night the meeting finally resolved to accept the Agent's scheme placed before the meeting. This scheme is prepared partly accepting the men's demands, with certain reservations. The meeting then resolved that if the Agent would agree to certain proposals the delegates would accept his scheme. A wire was sent to the Agent to that effect to which the Agent replyed partly accepting the men's demands. The meeting then decided that as the Agent had met the men's proposals half-way the employees also should meet him half-way. It was finally decided by a majority of 65 to 38 votes to accept the Agent's proposals. Thus one of the biggest railway disputes in recent years has been brought to an amicable settlement.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

"That the Agent be requested to put the Civil Service League Rules into force at once in their entirety to all departments."

"That the Agent be requested that in view of the services rendered by the men the past strikes should not be considered as a break of service for the purpose of gratuity and that those men who had forfeited their right to gratuity should be reinstated and given the same chances as other employees."

The meeting then closed. The delegates have all returned to their home stations to-day.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mrs. Besant writes:—

A new school year will soon be opening, and I appeal to the general public to help the Society for the Promotion of National Education to carry on its useful and uplifting work. With the changes made in the Reform Act, placing Education in the hands of Indian Ministers, the attitude of the Society to the Government must necessarily alter. The inculcation by precept and example of patriotism in boys and girls will no longer be suspect, the tone of Government Education will change, teachers will be judged by their merits not by the colour of their skin, and Indian history. Indian geography. Indian philosophy, economics applied to Indian conditions, will take their right place in Indian Education. The S. P. N. E. will no longer stand aloof, but will joyfully become part of a system of National Education and will be willingly granted freedom of initiative and experiment; already Government officials are utilising its carriculum on lines not hitherto followed, and warm co-operations seems likely to take the place of aloofness on one side and suspicion on the other.

In order to reach this happy co-operation we need to support our institutions in full efficiency during the coming year and it is for this that I ask public help.

In Bombay where I have just spent a few days, some friends have formed themselves into a Committee to collect subscriptions, and the following sums were promised:—

	Rs.
Ladies collection per Mrs. Kamdar ...	10,000
J. H. B. and J. R. Gilder	6,000
K. Rs. 500 p.m. (for a year)	6,000
Jamnadas Dwarkadas (1st instalment)	5,000
Ratansi D. Morarji (1st instalment) ...	5,000
Interest remitted on loan to Mrs Besant)	5,000
Purses presented to Mrs. Besant, Rs. 1,350 and 396	1,746
Ratilal, Vrajlal and Harjivan (Rs. 100 p. m. for a year)	1,200
M. G. S.	1,001
D. H. Dastur (Rs 10 p.m. for a year)	120
F. J. Bilia	100
Miss Duca Sheriar	100
Miss Gul Dastur (Re. 1 p. m. for a year)	12
Total Rs.	41,279

A good beginning. (The purses were given in Rajkot and Surat; the rest was given at the Bombay Meeting).

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HAIR OILS
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ZARINA
REI ROSE HAIR OIL
The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC
A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL
A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

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Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL
The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL
A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Canthari vesicatoria and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the regret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

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Apollo Bunder, Fort,
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OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

PASSENGER RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE TO BE ISSUED

The members of the executive committee of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Association met on Sunday in the office of Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth at 6-30 p.m. when among others the following matters were decided.

A deputation consisting of Messrs L. R. Tairsy, V. P. Vaidya, S. S. Mehta, J. G. Nency, J. K. Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mavji Govindji Sheth was formed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor of Bombay at an early date to discuss the question of the tragic deaths of passengers from the foot-board of railway carriages and the negligence shown by the Railway authorities.

Another deputation consisting of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Horniman for England was appointed to move the same subject before the British Government, British Public and the Railway Boards and do needful in the matter to redress the grievances of passengers in India.

This Association further accepted the offer of Mr. S. S. Mehta to issue and conduct free of all financial responsibilities under the auspices of the Association a monthly journal to further the aims and objects of the body and thanked him in anticipation hoping that he will issue the first number at an early date.

CALCUTTA RENT BILL.

MOST OF THE AMENDMENTS LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The Visitor's Gallery in the Bengal Legislative Council was fully crowded this morning when the final consideration of the Calcutta Rent Bill was taken up. There were 181 amendments to the Bill which were proceeded with one after another. Landlord representatives showed considerable warmth and animation in pressing their amendments to weaken the Bill but the Government showed from the beginning a determination to get the Bill passed without any material alteration. Most of the amendments were either lost or withdrawn and when the Council adjourned at 7-30 p.m. it was found that 71 amendments had been disposed of. One important amendments accepted by Government was the fixing of the standard rent as it stood on November 1st 1918 instead of April 1st 1919.

GHANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALYAYA.

The following is the list of successful candidates in the last annual examination of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya held in March:—

6TH YEAR.

Miss Dinoo P. Mistry, Mr. Pandit R. Kanitkar, Mr. Balkrishna R. Deodhar, Miss Kuberbai Vakil, Mr. Laxman Pattankudikar.

5TH YEAR.

Mr. Ramakrishna Soman, Mr. Gopal D Joshi, Mr. Bondu M. Kapshikar, Mr. Madhava K. Kodalkar, Miss Jarbai J. Lale.

4TH YEAR.

Miss Piroja D. Dastur, Miss Manije R. Dastur.

3RD YEAR.

Mr. Somji Karim, Mr. Shankar S. Bodas, Mr. Laxman S. Bodas, Miss Durgabai Athavale.

2ND YEAR.

Mr. Shankar S. Bodas, Miss Sushilabai Pyo, Mr. Laxman S. Bodas, Mr. Dattatraya V. Mangavakar, Mr. Anant V. Kulkarni, Mr. Vaman V. Mangavakar.

1ST YEAR.

Mr. Pandurang Kulkarni, Mr. Ramakrishna Joshi, Mrs. Saraswatibai Gokhale.

SATAR.

Miss S. P. Lakadawala.

VIOLIN.

Miss J. K. Surveyor.

In addition to the appointments announced in the communique of the 5th March 1920, the Government of India have approved the appointment to the Indian Imperial Police Service of the following:—

Bombay.—Khan Sahib Abdul Rashidkhan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Bengal.—Mr. Shib Charan Das Mehta, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Burma.—Maung on Kyaw, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Central Provinces.—Mr. Tryambak Amrit Bambawalla, son of Rao Bahadur A. R. Bambawalla, District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur.

An Agra message dated April 12 says. The strike of mutton butchers continues. Both European and Indian residents are being put to serious inconvenience.

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SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

READY FOR CO-OPERATION.

A correspondent writes:—

In connection with the intrepellations in the Imperial Council during the last session on the subject of the extension of the Clemency clause of the Royal Proclamation to the Savakar brothers and the references made to the views the Savakar brothers now hold on Indian political questions the following is a relevant extract from a private letter received last time by Dr. N. D. Savarkar (Bombay) from his brother Vinayak D. Savarkar, Bar-at-Law, now in Cellular Jail at Andamans:—

"I believe that as soon as the Reforms are effected and if they be soon effected and at least the Viceregal Councils are made to represent the voice of the people then there would be no hestitation on my part infinitely humble though it be—to make the beginning of such a constitutional development a success, to stand by law and order, which is the very foundation and basis of society in general and the Hindu Policy in particular."

Dr. N. D. Savarkar states the letter was written by Mr. V. D. Savarkar before the passing of the Reform Act and when the recommendations of the Joint Committee were not known, and firmly believes that in view of the actual provisions of the Reform Act, the Savarkar brothers now in jail, if allowed the benefit of the Royal amnesty, will cooperate in the successful working of the Reforms.

The moral is obvious. Will his Excellency Sir George Llyod's Government rise equal to the occasion?

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are glad to report that the above Association is still forging ahead both as regards membership and finance.

With regard to the latter it is pleasing to note that Bombay has given a good lead to other Provinces, by forming a Committee for the purpose of collecting funds to defray the expenses of the athletes who will be selected to proceed to Belgium, to represent India in the Olympic Games which take place in August. Sir Dorab Tata heads the list with a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000.

Such a magnificient lead should surely be followed by sportsmen in other parts of India. All cannot go to Belgium, but all can help towards defraying the expenses of those selected for the honour, by coming forward and helping the cause of their Motherland without caring at all for any personal gain.

Anyone can become a member by paying a subscription of Rs. one or more, and in doing so they will be helping India to secure a high place in the coming International Games.

If sufficient funds are not forthcoming, we shall very reluctantly have to ask our athletes to wait for another four years before taking part in these Games. Such a step would be very disappointing, and it is up to all sportsmen to see that such a contingency is avoided.

A rupee a head from all sportsmen in India would place the question beyond doubt, and would ensure India being well represented in Belgium next August.

The trial sports take place at Poona towards the end of this month, and the results of these sports and the names of the selected athletes who will represent India in Belgium will be published in the columns of all newspapers as soon as possible after the sports are held.

In closing may I appeal to all sportsmen to rally round the Association and help it to reach the goal it aims at, viz—a high place for India amongst the sporting Nations of the world.—Yours, etc.

A. S. KIRKPATRICK.
English Press Correspondent,
Indian Olympic Association.

Poona, April 10.

The newly elected Board of the Broach City Municipality went through the function of electin its President on the 8th instant. There was keen and tough competition between Khan Bahadur Doctor Barjorji and Mr. Antoldas H. Jambusarwala. Mr. Antoldas was duly elected with 10 votes against 9 for Khan Bahadur Dr. Barjorji.

The Commission organising the first Aerial Derby have made good progress in India and will be sailing for France about the middle of April. Major Glidden had recently a Conference in Simla with Mr. C. A. Innes, Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Department and some members of the Air Board and discussed the plan of the Derby as well as aviation in general. The action of the Commission in appointing Commissioners in all important centres in India for the organisation of Aero Clubs met with the approval of Government officials.

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Horus (Russian Style) New Brands	6	4
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Fellahs	4	8
Cleopatra	5	0
Ghazis	5	0
Kitchener	5	12
Best Egyptian	6	0
Non Plus Ultra	6	12
Fleur D'Orient	7	4
Admiral	8	0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8	0
,, (,, ,, ,, of 25's	8	0
Crown Prince	8	8
Extra Fine (Grand Format) ..	9	8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10	0
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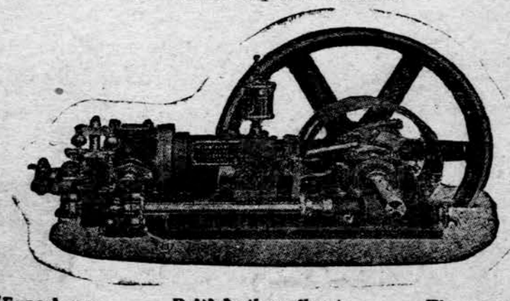
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"LORD HALDANE'S SUPER-PROGRAMME."

IMPROVE OUR DEMOCRACY.

Viscount Haldane laid down seven points in what he called his "super-programme" in a speech he delivered at a Labour meeting at Chippenham on March 13.

His seven points were as follows:—

1. Improve our democracy by adult education of the high type which has made a beginning, but is yet in its infancy.
2. In this fashion and by the encouragement of local and group discussion and resulting understanding by all classes of questions that are pressing for solution, we shall get a better and more enlightened democracy.
3. We must aim at getting a higher standard for representation both in Parliament and in local bodies. Members go to Parliament often because of their social position. They open flower shows. He had opened a great many and he always regarded it as a great bore. (Laughter.)
4. Radical reform of the machinery of administrative Government.
5. Interest the working classes in the industrial conditions under which they live.
6. We should have Free Trade accompanied by making scientific knowledge fully available to those engaged in production.
7. Development of new and economical means of increasing the supply of energy for productive purposes.

Liberalism, Lord Haldane said, had a splendid past and a fine tradition, but it was living too much in its past.—The "Daily Chronicle."

LORD SINHA'S INDISCRETION.

"AN EXTRAORDINARY OUTBURST."

The Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

Lord Sinha's position in Indit and England, as a representative Indian, is so high that the country is entitled to expect him to be a powerful healing influence making for harmony among all sections and shades of opinion. That was the idea which Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Justice Ranade steadily set before themselves, and which every leader who looks beyond the futilities of the hour, ought to keep in view in order to promote the permanent interests of the country. Instead, Lord Sinha took the occasion of a dinner at the India Club in Calcutta on the eve of his departure en route to England, to preach the gospel of separation between Moderates and those whom he called Extremists. He gave as his reason for this calculated effort to perpetuate discord that there were fundamental differences between the two parties, and instanced their respective attitudes, or what he took to be such, in respect of the Punjab troubles and the Khilafat question. His lordship told his hearers that the Moderate party had suspended its judgment pending the Hunter Committee's report whereas the other party has had the temerity to start an independent investigation on the spot and to publish a report without consulting high officials. Lord Sinha's reference to matters which are sub judice has been answered by anticipation by the "Times" (London). As an interpreter of official intentions, Lord Sinha's authority, since it was found that the judicial safeguards under the Press Act, which he helped to pass, were illusory, has not stood very high. His last extraordinary outburst shows that his lordship has moved in a very narrow circle during his holiday in his native land, and that he has a gift for mistaking for facts whatever is needed to help out the exigencies of his argument. If his lordship had read Sir P. Sivaswami Iyer's address at the Moderate Conference held at Calcutta last December, he would have found that that very moderate Moderate went much beyond Pandit Motilal Nehru in his comments on the Punjab troubles. And this is true of several other publicists. As regards the Khilafat question, again, his lordship's attempt to identify Congressmen with the Khilafat extremists is grossly unfair. The Calcutta Club speech, we are afraid, will not add to his lordship's reputation for far-sighted patriotism among his own countrymen, though, no doubt, it will evoke rapturous praise from those who like to see the lines of cleavage in Indian life emphasised and enlarged.

A MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

On Saturday night at 8-30 p.m., the Kuverji Kurupal Mansion in Dhana Bunder looked lively, owing to a magic lantern lecture, arranged under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, specially for the benefit of ladies. Ladies formed the majority of the audience. Magic lantern pictures on "Sanitation were shown to them and Mr. Jhabwalla addressed the ladies in Gujarathi. Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth presided. At the end Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth thanking the audience said always remember that prevention is better than cure. He advised them to avoid as far as possible living in unhealthy places, taking unwholesome and objectionable foods and to have as much fresh air as possible. He said he was extremely glad to see the Cutchi sisters collected there for the first time. He hoped they would be taking interest in future in such matters as concern them and their children. He then thanked Mr. Jhabwala on behalf of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps and referred to the work of Mr. Anantram (Secretary of the Corps) who had worked very hard during the last "influenza" epidemic. Now he was busy organising lantern lectures to educate the masses. He was sure that such propaganda work would do immense good especially to the poor and the illeterate masses. After the President's speech Mr. Lalji Padamsey gave Rs. 100 donation to the funds of the Corps, on behalf of the rice merchants of the Bhath Bazaar. Mr. Lalji Padamsey thanked the chairman in suitable terms, the meeting then terminated.

The prize distribution of the Government High School at Nadiad took place on Saturday the 10th instant under the presidency of Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I. C. S., Collector of Kaira.

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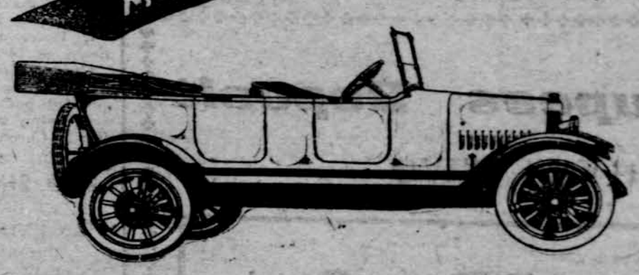

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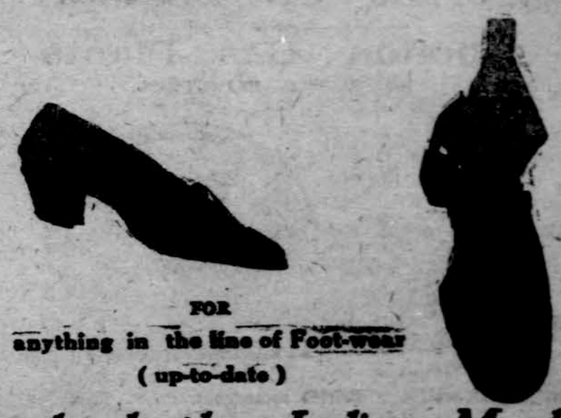

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